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Cabinet Resigns In Italy on Issue Of Ties to Reds

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 6 (NYT)—The center-left coalition government of Premier Mariano Rumor resigned today in a dispute over collaboration with the Communists.

The fall of Italy's 31st cabinet since the end of World War II after little more than three months in power created a crisis which many experts on Italy's complex politics viewed as likely to be long and tortuous.

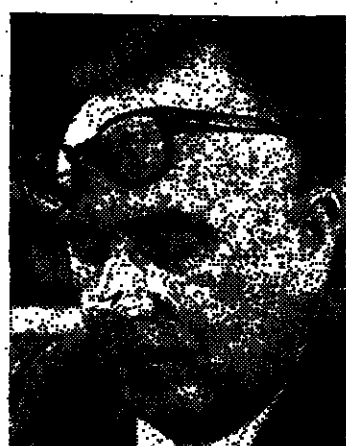
After a cabinet meeting that lasted only 20 minutes, Mr. Rumor drove from the Palazzo Chigi, the government headquarters in the center of Rome, to President Giuseppe Saragat's summer residence at Castel Porziano, 20 miles away on the seacoast, to inform him officially of the cabinet's resignation.

The head of state asked Mr. Rumor and his ministers to stay in office as a caretaker government until a new cabinet is formed. This was in keeping with Italian practice, as was Mr. Saragat's announcement that he will begin formal consultation with political leaders Wednesday with a view to designating a new premier.

The immediate cause of the crisis was the decision of the Socialist party, one of the four groups in Mr. Rumor's cabinet, to join the Italian Communist party in setting up regional governments in Tuscany and Umbria.

Mr. Rumor's Christian Democrats, Italy's strongest party, and the two other members of the government coalition, the Social Democrats and the Republicans, contended that the Socialists could not expect to remain their partners in the national cabinet while backing leftist administrations controlled by Communists on the regional level.

Many Italians had the feeling, however, that at the root of the crisis was a hardening process within the Christian Democratic party, which has been the backbone of Italian Democracy, supported by Christian Democrats and Republicans.



Mariano Rumor

was widely believed to have brought about today's break to prevent the country from drifting into chaos.

Aminore Fanfani, Senate president and a former premier, was understood to have played an important role in the behind-the-scenes developments within the Christian Democratic party that led to today's break with the Socialists.

An early advocate of an "opening to the left"—that is, collaboration between Christian Democrats and Socialists, in the 1950s, Mr. Fanfani has lately been concerned about the continuing strength of the Communist and Socialist parties.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Tax Increases Likely

Brandt Decides on Program To Curb Boom and Inflation

By John M. Goshko

BONN, July 6 (WP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt today called for a special weekend session of the West German parliament to consider tax increases and other measures to cool the country's super-heated economy.

At the same time, Mr. Brandt's economics minister, Karl Schiller, announced that the government was a "six-point package" to deal with mounting inflation.

Mr. Schiller unveiled one of these measures—a six-month suspension of the special depreciation allowances enjoyed by German industry. The rest of the program, which was hammered out at an all-day cabinet meeting today, is expected to become public when the lower house of parliament, the Bundestag, goes back into session. It is now in summer recess.

Spokesmen for Mr. Brandt said he wanted a special session scheduled for Friday and Saturday. Leaders of the various delegations in the Bundestag will consider the request on Tuesday, and they are expected to concur.

In his announcement, Mr. Schiller indicated that part of the government's package would require authorizing legislation by the Bundestag. This was taken as a sign that the government plans to see temporary increases of between five and ten percent over the current rates for company and personal income taxes.

Underlying these moves is mounting concern over the inflation being produced by West Germany's rapidly expanding economy. Public discontent over the government's failure to check rising prices is considered to have played a big part in the success scored by the opposition Christian Democrats in state elections last month.

In addition, the central bank recently issued a report warning that the country stood in danger of serious inflation and calling on the government to increase taxes. Last week the bank raised to almost 17 percent the amount of cash assets held by commercial banks that must be kept on deposits with the central bank.

The move was intended to slow the economy by taking out of circulation money that might otherwise be used for new investment. And the step announced by Mr. Schiller today—suspension of the depreciation allowances—was designed to have the same effect.

Until 1971, the suspension, which will be in effect from today until Jan. 31, 1971, affects almost all capital equipment investments except residential building. It aims at temporarily barring businessmen from depreciation write-offs on their taxes that would make money available for new investment.

In this way, the government hopes to defer until next year business expansion valued at between 3 billion marks (about \$820 million) and 4 billion marks (about \$1.1 billion).

Much more sensitive politically would be a tax rise, even though the government plan reportedly would provide for refunds later when the economy returns to a more even keel. The increases would be levied on existing rates of payment, with the result that a 10 percent increase would boost the payment of someone who now pays 100 marks in taxes to 110 marks.

Romania Is 'Correct' To Kosygin

Maurer Stresses 'Noninterference'

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

BUCHAREST, Romania, July 6 (NYT)—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin received a coolly correct reception here today at the beginning of a visit centered on the long-deferred signing of a new Soviet-Romanian friendship and mutual assistance treaty.

Mr. Kosygin, who was greeted at the gleaming new Bucharest airport with a cordial handshake from Romanian President Ion Gheorghe Maurer, is substituting for Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party first secretary. In announcing the change two days ago, the Soviet government said that Mr. Brezhnev was suffering from a cold.

Since Mr. Brezhnev gave recent signs of excellent health, the switch provoked endless and somewhat worried speculation here. Romanians' concern, however, seems to stem largely from their not knowing what the move means, not from any active fear of new Soviet pressure against them.

Sudden Indisposition

The Soviet leader's sudden indisposition could be due, they say, either to troubles he is having at home, difficulties in his continuing talks with Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser or even to distaste for Romania's independent behavior, which the new accord does nothing to alter.

The treaty, which is to be signed tomorrow, renews and revises a pact that dates from February, 1948, when Soviet troops were still in Romania. This was long before Romania adopted her present independent foreign policy, a central feature of which is insistence on national sovereignty and the rejection of the idea that Communist governments have the right to dictate the internal behavior of other states.

For instance, the Romanian party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, was highly critical of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968. Nearly a year later, he and his people gave an ebullient welcome here to President Nixon. By contrast, the reception for Mr. Kosygin, Mikhail Suslov, the Soviet ideological specialist, and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was almost reserved. In his short welcoming speech, Mr. Maurer stressed that "in a world where there are many unresolved political problems and conflicts" one essential for relations "must be the noninterference of states."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Breshnev At Soccer Match

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP)—Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, who, accompanied a visit to Romania because of alleged illness, was seen at a soccer match tonight.

Western diplomats said Mr. Brezhnev and Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorniy braved a cool Moscow evening to watch a game between the Moscow Torpedo and Kiev Dynamo clubs. The match was televised, the Kremlin leaders were not.

But Vietnamese sources in a position to know the feelings of Mr. Thieu insist that there are no new developments and no new prospects in Paris. These sources indicate that the Vietnamese are displeased and somewhat alarmed at the broad hints that the Americans are dropping about new peace initiatives.

Particularly alarming was Mr. Rogers' speech in San Francisco last week, in which he said "the Communists may decide it is in their best interests to negotiate an agreement which gives them representation proportionate to their numbers."

Mr. Rogers' speech was widely interpreted as a signal that the United States was prepared to accept a coalition government with the Communists if it were the result of free elections.

Mr. Ky, former commander of the South Vietnamese Air Force, made his remarks at a dinner here Saturday of the Association of Vietnamese Newspaper Publishers. His prepared text, which dealt entirely with economic affairs and strongly criticized American aid to South Vietnam, has been previously reported. His remarks on coalition government were made during a question and answer period following the speech and were relayed by Vietnamese reporters present at the dinner. There was no translation of Mr. Ky's comments during the dinner.

On Monday Saigon newspapers played up Mr. Ky's remarks on a coalition government. "Vice-President Ky appeals to North Vietnam to stop the war to avoid having the people fall into the hands of the imperialists," said the headline of Doi Lap, a newspaper generally considered to be close to Premier Thieu. Thieu. "Ready to concede even the presidency and vice-presidency to the Communists, if there are really honest, free elections," the sub-headline read.

Mr. Ky made his comment when asked whether the United States had been exerting pressure on Saigon to accept a coalition government.

"We anti-Communist people will certainly stand up and fight against any solution of coalition with the Communists that is imposed on us. But if the majority of the people should elect a government of coalition," he said.

Mr. Ky also spoke of the need for a social revolution, without spelling out what he had in mind, and said he might resign as vice-president if President Nguyen Van Thieu disregarded all his suggestions. But he hedged his remarks by adding a hope that "that day will never come."

This is believed to be the first time that the vice-president, generally considered a vehement opponent of a coalition government under any circumstances, has publicly pledged to accept such a government if it were the result of free elections.

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Israel Says It Fights Russians In Duels of Planes and SAMs



ISRAELI PHOTO OF SAM SITES—This recent aerial photograph, taken by the Israeli Air Force, shows Soviet-built SAM-2 missiles being fired somewhere in Egypt. Four other sites are shown in the photo. Israel reported the loss of three jets to SAMs.

Saigon Opposes 'New Initiatives' at Paris

Thieu Cool to Rogers Bid on Talks

By Robert G. Kaiser

SAIGON, July 6 (WP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers has played the Nixon administration's new tune on a negotiated settlement of the war to a distinctly cool audience here. According to authoritative Vietnamese sources, Mr. Rogers broached the idea of "new initiatives" at the Paris peace talks with President Nguyen Van Thieu, but very gingerly. Mr. Thieu did not suggest any new moves, these sources report, and Mr. Rogers dropped the subject.

Nevertheless, American officials here for the ministerial conference of allies in the Vietnam war have tried to convey the impression that something new on the "negotiations track" may be afoot. The appointment of Ambassador David K. E. Bruce to lead the U.S. delegation at the Paris talks also seems to be an attempt to point in that direction.

But Vietnamese sources in a position to know the feelings of Mr. Thieu insist that there are no new developments and no new prospects in Paris. These sources indicate that the Vietnamese are displeased and somewhat alarmed at the broad hints that the Americans are dropping about new peace initiatives.

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Battle Began 6 Days Ago, Bar-Lev Reports

By Richard Eder

JERUSALEM, July 6 (NYT)—An intensive duel has been fought for the last six days along the Suez Canal between Israeli planes and SAM-2 and SAM-3 ground-to-air missiles installed and partly operated by Soviet personnel, Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, the Israeli chief of staff, said tonight.

Three Israeli planes have been shot down by SAM-2 missiles—an improved type whose Egyptian crews include Soviet personnel—he said. Five of the 12 batteries installed so far have been damaged with direct hits and two more with indirect hits. At least two SAM-3 batteries—a more complex weapon able to hit low-flying craft and manned by Soviet crews—are in operation and have fired at Israeli planes, he announced. They have scored no hits and "so far" have not been attacked.

Today's announcement revealed the culmination of a process that Israel has both predicted and feared ever since the Russians took over the air defense of central Egypt in April by installing SAM-3s around Cairo, Alexandria and the Delta.

That step did not involve armed confrontation since Israel decided that air operations against those areas were not essential to its defense. The Israelis do insist that unimpeded air operations over a 20-mile strip west of the canal are essential. They are the only means Israel has to defend its lines east of the canal against artillery bombardment or an Egyptian attack across the canal.

In the light of this, the sudden setting up last Monday night of the first part of an integrated and effective Soviet air defense system in the canal area is regarded here as the gravest threat to Israel since the 1967 war.

Twofold Danger

It is reliably reported here that it was the discovery of this new threat which sharply hardened the tone of President Nixon's remarks about the Middle East situation in a television interview last Wednesday.

The danger, in Israeli eyes, is twofold, and each is equally appalling. One is the prospect of armed engagement with the Russians, which over the past six days has become a fact whose consequences are immeasurable.

The second is that once the system is fully set up Israeli air control of the west bank of the canal could be jeopardized to the point where an effective Egyptian move to seize the east bank of the canal becomes a distinct possibility.

The Israelis seem determined to maintain their control of the air west of the canal. In order to do so, the missiles must be either removed or destroyed.

The air operations over the last six days have done considerable damage, although Gen. Bar-Lev conceded that some of the batteries have been quickly repaired or replaced. Perhaps their major

SAM System Described

At the press conference, Gen. Bar-Lev stressed fully the gravity of the developments, but avoided drawing pessimistic conclusions from them.

The purpose of the Soviet and Egyptian move, he said, was "first, to drive us from our freedom of air operation along the canal, and second, to enable the Egyptians to concentrate and intensify their offensive ability along the canal."

The missile system, he said, consisted of a dozen batteries of SAM-2s—effective at medium and high altitudes—protected by at least two batteries of low-altitude SAM-3s. The batteries were set

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Arms sales were suspended by the Labor government when it took office in 1964. The United Nations Security Council has a resolution against such sales, and Sir Alec seemed to be speaking to that point.

"The British government alone must accept the responsibility for Britain's security," he said. "No one else can decide for us."

"I could never, as a responsible minister, accept the proposition that the Communists should be allowed to increase their arms and acquire new strategic bases without let or hindrance, but that Britain should be inhibited from taking the measures she deems necessary for her survival."

Mr. Bettencourt said before his departure that he planned to spend a week meeting Chinese officials and the second week touring the country.

"The goal of this journey is to develop the relations that have existed between France and Communist China since 1964," Mr. Bettencourt said.

France, under former President Charles de Gaulle, established diplomatic relations on the ambassador level in 1964.

"We don't want to force our way in where we are not wanted," Sir Alec said. But he called the withdrawal plan "precipitate" and said Britain should be ready to keep some forces "where we can contribute to political stability."

On Southeast Asia, Sir Alec spoke of a "modest" British military presence in a force to which Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia also would make contributions. He said such a force "could create a confidence in these countries which nothing else could do."

That again was Conservative policy in the campaign, and again Sir Alec was not ready to go into details. He said ministers would have to "collect the views" of the other countries first.

He took a similar line on the Persian Gulf, from which the Labor government had scheduled total British withdrawal by the end of 1971. Most of the Gulf countries and sheikhdoms have indicated they no longer want a reversal of those plans.

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Austria 6 S	Libya 9 Pz.
Belgium 18 B.F.	Luxembourg 10 L.F.
France 175 D.Kr.	Morocco 120 Dn.
Germany	..... 800 D.M.	Netherlands	..... 6.5 Fl.
Great Britain	..... 1/6	Norway	..... 175 N.Kr.
Greece	..... 8 Dr.	Portugal	..... 6 Esc.
India	..... 20 Rs.	Spain	..... 15 Pz.
Iran	..... 20 Rials	Sweden	..... 150 S.Kr.
Italy	..... 120 Lire	Switzerland	..... 1.00 S.Fr.
Israel	..... 16.05	Turkey	..... 2.50 T.L.
Japan	..... 75 P.	U.S. Military	..... 50.15
Lebanon	..... 75 P.	Yugoslavia	..... 200 D.



Gen. Haim Bar-Lev

purpose was to bolster what they hope will be a more promising effort: the American attempt to convince the Russians to reverse their escalation.

By showing toughness—the continued raids are one example and today's public announcement of Soviet involvement was another—the Israelis hope to lend credibility to American efforts to convince the Soviet Union that their latest moves could lead to major armed conflict.

Should this fail, the Israelis will have to fall back on a plain military response, and nobody excludes the possibility that this could be the kind of sudden and massive strike that Israel has used in the past when it felt gravely threatened.

At the press conference, Gen. Bar-Lev stressed fully the gravity of the developments, but avoided drawing pessimistic conclusions from them.

The purpose of the Soviet and Egyptian move, he said, was "first, to drive us from our freedom of air operation along the canal, and second, to enable the Egyptians to concentrate and intensify their offensive ability along the canal."

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(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Outlining Tory Foreign Policy

Douglas-Home Warns of Soviet Strength

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, July 6 (NYT)—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary in the new Conservative government, warned today against the growth of Soviet power at sea and in the Middle East.

In his first policy statement to the House of Commons, Sir Alec foreshadowed adoption of Conservative campaign promises to keep British troops in Singapore and sell arms to South Africa. But he still made no specific commitments.

He raised the South African question, which is politically charged here, in the framework of naval security and the Simonstown Agreement, which entitles Britain to use the South Africa naval base at Simonstown in return, as Pretoria claims, for selling arms.

First Sir Alec spoke of the growth of Soviet naval power. The U.S.S.R. now has 350 submarines, he said, compared to a total of 200 for the United States, Britain and France.

"Egypt and Syria are largely controlled by the Soviet Union," he said. He spoke also of Soviet influence in Aden and Somalia and on down the East African coast.

"We certainly dare not ignore our vital sea communications," he said.

"It is in this context of the sea routes, particularly the sea routes that carry oil, that the Simonstown Agreement falls."

With the closure of the Suez Canal, oil from the Middle East is now carried around the southern tip of Africa in giant tankers. By putting the arms issue in this context, Sir Alec evidently sought to blunt the Labor party's concern about aiding South Africa's racial policy.

Mr. Douglas-Home, 67, said he would spend a week meeting Chinese officials and the second week touring the country.

"The goal of this journey is to develop the relations that have existed between France and Communist China since 1964," Mr. Bettencourt said.

France, under former President Charles de Gaulle, established diplomatic relations on the ambassador level in 1964.

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Chou Sees Global 'Munich' As Nixon Negotiations Goal

By Norman Webster
Toronto Globe and Mail

PEKING, July 6.—Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai Sunday night accused President Nixon of trying "to intimidate certain countries into helping him create a Munich in the Middle East, in Indochina and in other parts of the world, a worldwide Munich."

In forcefully restating the Communist Chinese hard-line rejection of negotiated settlements in areas where "revolution" prevails, Premier Chou was taking a slap at the Soviet Union, which Peking accuses of abetting the U.S. in this regard.

He underlined this in a later passage which, again without naming the Soviets, is being used these days in Peking to describe them. He said:

"U.S. imperialism will not be reconciled to its defeat and it will keep on making trouble. And those who fear war and even more fear revolution will continue to render services to it."

The premier was speaking in the Great Hall of the People at the grandest state banquet of the year to date. Guest of honor was Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has established his exile headquarters in Peking since his ouster in a coup d'état in Phnom Penh.

The prince returned here Thursday from a state visit to North Korea to be greeted by a spectacular motorcade during which several hundred thousand Chinese cheered him and shouted his name.

Sunday night an unusually powerful lineup of Chinese leaders was on hand to applaud him. They included Tung Pih-wu, who carries out many head-of-state functions since the fall of Liu Shao-chi; Premier Chou Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Ye Chuan, Huang Yung-sheng, Li Hsien-nien and a large group of slightly less important figures.

"United Front"

Mr. Chou declared: "At present, from the Korean peninsula to Indochina, a united front against U.S. imperialism is being further consolidated and is growing in strength."

It is a united front in which China is the acknowledged major partner and from which the Soviet Union is pointedly excluded. It favors the Chinese line of scorn for attempts at a peaceful settlement in Indochina.

Prince Sihanouk, speaking under a giant portrait of himself beside one of China's Chairman Mao Tse-tung, said the withdrawal was nothing but a despicable trick, because it was "immediately made up for by a soaring escalation of American-Saigonese air intervention in Cambodia, the sending of new contingents of Vietnamese mercenaries of Khmer origin to our country, the sending of thousands of tons of arms and other lethal weapons to Lon Nol... not counting the impending arrival of armed contingents and warships and the air intervention by the U.S. satellite, Thailand."

The prince said that despite the U.S. invasion, his forces fighting in Cambodia had succeeded in liberating completely five provinces. Ten others had been partially liberated, he asserted.

Four "Colonized"

The remaining four provinces appear to be "completely colonized" by Saigon Vietnamese troops, he said, but this was true only on the surface. Prince Sihanouk's forces are making headway in the villages, while the Saigon troops remain entrenched in the cities, he stated.

To sum up, he said, the invasion of Cambodia by the "imperialist forces of Nixon" is a complete fiasco which will become ever more apparent as such in the coming months.

In a hall that can accommodate about 450 were present for the banquet Sunday night—Chinese leaders, Cambodians, foreign diplomats and correspondents and Chinese sportsmen and artists. These included the cast of the revolutionary opera, "The Red Lantern."

Chiang Ching, wife of Mao Tse-tung and overseer of the nation's cultural activities, made a point of table-hopping to meet the artists. She looked relaxed and cheerful in a gray suit and black shirt as she greeted the "Red Lantern" actors—including one I recognized as the portrayal of a comically nasty Japanese general I had seen hissed in the theater last week.

Thais Rebuff U.S. on Army To Cambodia

Parley Stalemated Over Footing the Bill

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, July 6 (NYT).—Discussions between the United States and Thailand about the possible dispatch of Thai troops to Cambodia were reported today to have bogged down over Thai demands that the U.S. underwrite a large share of the cost.

A U.S. official spent two fruitless days in Bangkok last week trying to work out an agreement and left after receiving what was described as a brushoff.

A member of the President's foreign intelligence advisory board, which visited Phnom Penh yesterday for a meeting with Premier Lon Nol expressed deep concern over the stand of the Thai leaders.

U.S. officials said Thailand had seemingly accepted the principle of sending part of its 100,000-man army, completely equipped by the United States, into the threatened northern and western regions of Cambodia near the Thai border but was holding up action until guarantees of reimbursement had been received.

Nixon Doctrine Cited

The U.S. officials were reported to have been countered with reminders that all U.S. military spending was facing serious budget cuts in the current fiscal year and that, in line with the Nixon doctrine, Washington expected the Asian nations to do more for themselves and for their region and to count less on the United States for their defense.

Specifically, the United States was reported to have rejected requests that it pay for the dispatch and maintenance of Thai troops in Cambodia in the same manner as it pays for the upkeep of a Thai infantry division in South Vietnam. The possibility of transferring units of that division to Cambodia apparently was also rejected on the grounds that, under the appropriation, the troops can be subsidized only in Thailand or in South Vietnam.

U.S. sources said there also was reluctance to give Thailand guarantees that arms and ammunition supplied to Thailand under the military aid program would be replaced if such material is expended in Cambodia.

The officials, displeased by the Thai attitude, express the view that Thailand must be persuaded to commit itself to an action vital for her own security without prior assurance that a third power will pick up the tab. They point to the fact that Thailand has a sizable favorable balance of foreign exchange and believe that it can afford to pay its way.

So far, Thailand is known only to have established three air control stations in the northwest to provide ground liaison for reconnaissance flights over Cambodia by the Royal Thai Air Force. These posts turn over intelligence gathered by the planes to Cambodian military authorities.

Thailand has also lent Cambodia five T-28 light bombers while the United States is overhauling the 15 T-28s of the Cambodian Air Force. In direct aid, Thailand has supplied only items of clothing.

Swastikas in Berlin

WEST BERLIN, July 6 (Reuters).—Vandals yesterday smeared swastikas on the door of a Jewish synagogue community center in West Berlin. Police said swastikas and the words "out with the Jews" were also daubed on the entrance walls at the memorial to Germans executed by the Nazis for the abortive 1944 army coup against the Hitler regime.



SILHOUETTE IN CAMBODIA—A Cambodian Army soldier crouches in the shadow of a temple building at Krang Ponle, Cambodia, as his unit moves in on Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops who had occupied the Buddhist religious grounds. Several temple buildings were set afire and destroyed during the battle which followed.

Cambodians Regain Control Of Key Town Near Capital

SAANG, Cambodia, July 6 (AP).—Government troops battled their way to full control of this district capital today after suffering some of the heaviest losses of the war for a day-long battle.

Cambodian commanders said they lost 23 killed and 47 wounded during the 27 hours of fighting 20 miles south of Phnom Penh.

They claim more than 250 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were slain in the fighting but that powerful Communist forces were still in the area apparently preparing for a counterattack.

Heavily Damaged

Saang was heavily damaged during one of the war's first major actions and suffered more widespread destruction than any other town in the area. The town was pounded by Communist mortars and recoilless rifles and Cambodian and South Vietnamese air strikes.

The body of one dead Communist soldier was seen hanging in front of a building in the central market area. It had been strung up by the heels by angry Cambodians.

During the action one wounded Communist soldier was shot to death by angry Cambodian troops.

The commander of the 28th Battalion, which suffered nearly all the Cambodian casualties, said intelligence and patrols reported that 1,200 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong remained in a north-south corridor less than two miles west of the town. He said the Communist orders were to seize the town's administrative headquarters prior to a push on Phnom Penh.

Reinforcements Arrive

Saang is virtually the last major government defensive position in the south of the capital. In all, about a regiment of government troops now defend Saang. Two battalions are sent in as reinforcements yesterday morning.

Communist troops used mortars up to 122 mm, which weigh several hundred pounds. Because of the difficulty in moving the mortars, they are seldom used by the Communists for anything except long-term sieges.

Both sides used rocket grenades and recoilless rifles in the street fighting in the center of town. This tore gaping holes through buildings that had escaped earlier

U.S. Troop Level In Vietnam at 40-Month Low

SAIGON, July 6 (UPI).—U.S. troop strength in South Vietnam is down to its lowest point for more than 40 months and further withdrawal of U.S. forces are being prepared, U.S. military officials said.

The number of U.S. troops in the war zone dropped last week by 3,200 from 417,100 to 413,900, the U.S. command announced today.

It was the smallest total of U.S. troops in South Vietnam since Feb. 11, 1967, when there were 412,000 there.

Meanwhile, a board of U.S. officers met in Honolulu today to draft details for the withdrawal of another 60,000 U.S. troops by Oct. 18 as the first batch of 150,000 men who are to be out of Vietnam under President Nixon's program by the spring of 1971.

U.S. Economic Aid to Saigon Set to Go Up by \$100 Million

SAIGON, July 6 (WP).—After a bitter struggle among American officials here, the United States has decided on a new and more generous economic aid policy for South Vietnam. As a result, the Saigon government will soon receive at least \$100 million in new U.S. aid, informed sources said today.

According to U.S. officials here, Washington had decided not to burden the Thieu regime with demands for severe and sudden economic reforms during this stage of the Vietnamization process. Some officials here think the Nixon government also wants to help President Thieu get re-elected next fall.

Another indication of the more generous American attitude was President Nixon's private letter to President Thieu, delivered Saturday by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, in which Mr. Nixon said the United States would provide canned food for South Vietnamese soldiers and their families.

The letter also said the United States will begin a housing program for the soldiers' families that will result in 30,000 new houses built in each of the next five years, according to authoritative Vietnamese sources.

The government here previously requested the food and housing aid which will cost more than \$50 million—as well as additional aid to finance Vietnamization and to cope with rampant inflation and a gaping budget deficit. It is this aid that the administration has now agreed to grant, according to official sources here.

Adoption of this new policy will mean the abrupt transfer of the counselor of the U.S. Embassy for economic affairs, Robert H. Harlan. Mr. Harlan will be replaced by Charles Cooper, who was economic counselor of the embassy in 1967-68.

Mr. Cooper recently visited Vietnam on a special mission for the President's National Security Council.

Cities Key Areas

This situation indicates the change that has occurred in Vietnam since the Saigon government established control over most of the countryside last year: where once the countryside was regarded as the crucial arena of the war against the Viet Cong, now the cities and towns are seen as the key areas.

At the moment, the government is facing an ever increasing budget deficit, with no prospect of substantial new revenues except what American aid may provide.

The economic situation here has become so serious that many Vietnamese and American officials regard it as the South Vietnamese government's biggest problem. Economic issues now seem to be the single most potent political factor in this faction-ridden society. The population has had to cope with a general cost-of-living increase of more than 50 percent in the last year.

The dispute over how best to assist the Vietnamese illustrates one of the generally forgotten issues raised by Vietnamization. That is, what are America's responsibilities to this society, now that the United States has decided that it can not continue supporting it militarily for an indefinite period?

After Meetings With Rogers, Aide

Cambodia Cites Assurance Of Continuing Help by U.S.

By Don Shannon

PHNOM PENH, July 6.—Cambodian officials are reassured and pleased after their meetings with U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and his Asian expert, Assistant Secretary Marshall Green, government sources here reported today.

Cambodia's new foreign minister, Koun Wick, talked with Mr. Rogers in Saigon today at the close of the foreign ministers' conference of anti-Communist nations with troops in South Vietnam. Mr. Wick returned here this evening as Mr. Green departed after a two-day visit.

U.S. officials in Saigon said Mr. Wick had made no specific new requests for American aid, although he did say his army needed trucks, jeeps, communications equipment and uniforms.

He also warned that his country had lost many of its traditional sources of revenue because of the war, and would need budgetary aid.

Mr. Rogers reportedly told the Cambodian official that the U.S. wanted to help his country, and would provide small arms, ammunition and perhaps uniforms. Cambodians here are now confident that they will be receiving continued U.S. military aid, possibly as much as \$50 million worth for the coming year in contrast with the \$7.9 million which President Nixon allocated for the fiscal year ended June 30. They are also confident that the United States is prepared to keep a firm watch on South Vietnamese military actions in Cambodia, guaranteeing that there will be no "occupation" of Cambodian territory and pushing Saigon to control any looting and other misbehavior by its troops.

Worried About Thais

The major Cambodian concern after the weekend contacts is the question of a Thai troop commitment. Promised more than a month ago, a division of Thais of Cambodian origin never materialized.

Despite the lull in the military situation (except for a continuing attack in which Cambodians reportedly recaptured the district capital of Saang 26 miles south of Phnom Penh), and despite a comforting flow of U.S. arms and equipment, military observers believe that the Thais troops are needed just as much as they were a month ago. Military men point to the failure of Cambodian forces to break an inch farther out of their encirclement at Siem Reap in the northwest, a month after Communist attackers occupied Angkor Wat and other temple areas north and east of the town. A continuing Communist control over most of Siem Reap Province and territory to the east could lead to a situation like that in the northeast of Cambodia, where the government has abandoned its last outpost.

Thailand would appear to be the only source of help following the withdrawal of U.S. forces and the general assumption that it is neither possible nor desirable for South Vietnamese units to extend their present responsibility for the southeastern quadrant of the country to other regions. Yet the Thais have shown its reluctance to push the Thais in a matter which appears increasingly to be a question of who will pay for what. The Thais want a commitment by Washington to replace any arms and equipment lost or consumed by an expeditionary force in Cambodia, a commitment South Vietnamese already enjoys.

What is seen here as an excessively cautious interpretation of the Nixon Doctrine that "Asians must do it" is blocking a solution.

Aside from the failure to settle this problem, the Cambodians were happy to hear that the U.S. visitors here took away a more favorable impression of Lon Nol and his government than they arrived with.

The Americans included a delegation from President Nixon's foreign intelligence advisory committee as well as Mr. Green and his aides.

"Self-Assured"

"He seems remarkably self-assured and came away more convinced of the tenability of the situation," one of the six Americans who conferred with the prime minister for two hours Sunday confessed afterward.

Despite Lon Nol's earlier statement that he would hope for the return of U.S. troops if the Communists radically altered the military balance in the future, most of the official Americans here acknowledged having been impressed by the acceptance by the Cambodian "government of salvation" that salvation is going to come, if at all, mainly through self-help.

Few Cambodians were surprised or disappointed at U.S. pessimism over the prospects of a negotiated settlement of the war here. Once past the euphoria of the first days after the March 18 ouster of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, they were

convinced that the Americans were not going to pull out of Vietnam by no later than June 30, unless Congress specifically extends that deadline.

The communique and press conference by "Advertising Post Against the War," a New York group that donated talent and have a market value of \$200,000.

Senators Launch Ad Drive to Back End-the-War Bill

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—Anti-war senators are using persuasive powers of Madison Avenue to try to convince their colleagues to support a troop withdrawal proposal.

Starting today in about one quarter of the country, television and radio commercials will seek to drum up public support for the "end the war" amendment of Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore.

The campaign is to culminate three weeks when the two senators and their 20 co-sponsors expect the Senate to begin consideration of their far-reaching proposal.

enacted, it would require President Nixon to pull all U.S. troops out of Vietnam by no later than June 30, unless Congress specifically extends that deadline.

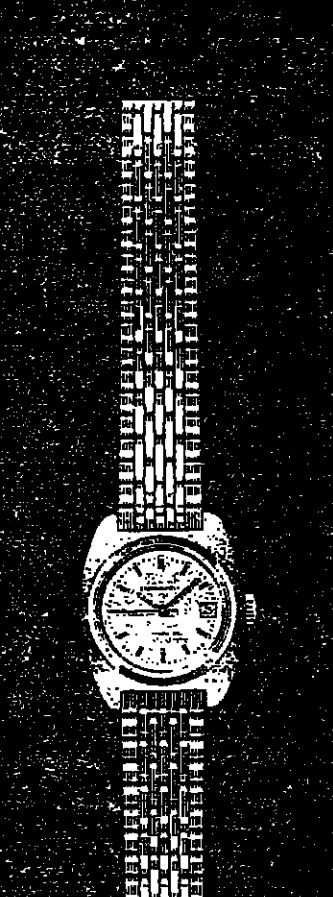
The commercial and radio campaign is being financed by the "Advertising Post Against the War," a New York group that donated talent and have a market value of \$200,000.

Saigon Seizes 10 Papers for Rogers Dispatch

SAIGON, July 6 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government today seized 10 Saigon newspapers for carrying a dispatch, reportedly from Secretary of State William P. Rogers, suggesting that the Viet Cong might negotiate a war settlement based on proportional representation.

A government spokesman said the story "did not reflect accurately on what Mr. Rogers said," and that "publishers should be responsible for what they publish, whatever the source they quoted."

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Le France will also call at Bremerhaven on September 2nd, 30th and October 28th. And the Queen Elizabeth 2 at Cobh on August 25th and September 22nd.

Half-round trip fares start at \$239.

See your travel agent for further details.

FRANCE/QE2

Soviet Group In Romania To Sign Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

due to tension in acceptance of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other peoples.

Socialist Unity

In an equally brief reply, read under a hot midmorning sun, Mr. Kossygin emphasized "the unity of all socialist countries in the fight for peace and socialist progress."

Mr. Kossygin, who smiled diffidently during the airport formalities, was also greeted by several thousand persons who lined the broad Bucharest boulevards and waved paper Russian and Romanian flags. Their applause was friendly but their greeting did not appear to be spontaneous. No crowds attended the wreath-laying ceremonies this afternoon.

Moscow has been pressing Bucharest—so far without apparent success—to permit Warsaw Pact troops to hold maneuvers here. It has also sought to make the country's economy more subordinate to Soviet and East European interests. According to sources who have seen the still unpublished friendship treaty, Romania continues to resist these pressures despite the enormous economic losses she sustained during the heavy floods of May and June.

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WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGERIE	20	68	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Overcast
ANKARA	24	75	Sunny
ATHENS	24	75	Sunny
BELGRADE	23	73	Partly Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	22	72	Cloudy
BOMBAY	28	82	Sunny
BRUSSELS	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Rain
CAIRO	28	82	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	75	Partly Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	Very Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	23	73	Sunny
FRANKFURT	21	70	Very Cloudy
GENEVA	24	75	Sunny
HAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
HAMBURG	18	64	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Sunny
LISBON	24	75	Partly Cloudy
LONDON	24	75	Cloudy
MADRID	26	79	Sunny
MILAN	23	73	Sunny
MONTREAL	20	68	Sunny
MOSCOW	27	81	Cloudy
MUNICH	22	72	Cloudy
NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
NICE	25	77	Sunny
PARIS	24	75	Very Cloudy
PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
ROME	22	72	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	22	72	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	22	72	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	28	82	Sunny
VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy
WARSAW	22	72	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	22	72	Sunny
ZURICH	24	75	Sunny

(U.S. Canadian temperature at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

Wide Reform Seen Needed In U.S. Bar's Self-Policing

By Richard T. Cooper

CHICAGO, July 6.—An American Bar Association committee headed by former Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark has found the present self-policing of the legal profession in the United States "a scandalous situation that requires immediate attention," and has recommended "radical reforms" in the handling of lawyers' misconduct.

Massachusetts Court Rules Pill Is Legal

BOSTON, July 6 (UPI).—The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals today overturned the conviction of birth control crusader William R. Baird for distributing a contraceptive device to an unmarried woman.

The action apparently opens the way for unwed women in Massachusetts to purchase birth control devices—including The Pill—which up to now could be sold only to married women.

Mr. Baird was convicted in October 1967 of handing a contraceptive foam to a coed at Boston University.

The appeals court, in a nine-page decision written by Chief Justice Bailey Aldrich, held in effect that the Massachusetts law prohibiting unmarried women from purchasing birth control devices was "an infringement of basic human rights."

Mr. Baird was sentenced to three months in jail earlier this year but was released after 36 days pending appeal to the circuit court.

The court said it appeared the true aim of the law under which Mr. Baird was convicted was not as a health measure but to prevent immoral conduct. As a health measure, the court said, the law was grossly discriminatory against unmarried and divorced women.

The court said if the intent of the law was either to deter fornication or ban contraceptives because they were considered to be immoral in themselves, this was an infringement of basic constitutional rights.

"To say that contraceptives are immoral as such, and are to be forbidden to unmarried persons who will nevertheless persist in having intercourse, means that such persons must risk for themselves an unwanted pregnancy; for the child, illegitimacy; and for society, a possible obligation of support," the court said.

"Such a view of morality is not only the very mirror image of sensible legislation; we consider that it conflicts with fundamental human rights. In the absence of demonstrated harm, we hold it to be beyond the competency of the state," the ruling said.

the public from unscrupulous attorneys.

It warned, however, that "unless public dissatisfaction with existing disciplinary procedures is heeded and concrete action taken to remedy the effects, the public soon will insist on taking matters into its own hands."

Lawyers convicted of such crimes as embezzlement and bribery often continue to practice for several years while technical appeals are pending, the Clark committee found, and attorneys convicted of federal income tax violations frequently are never punished by the bar.

"With few exceptions, the prevailing attitude of lawyers toward disciplinary enforcement ranges from apathy to outright hostility. Disciplinary action is practically nonexistent in many jurisdictions," the report said.

When action is taken, delays often are so great and the penalties so light, Mr. Clark's group concluded, that the public comes to believe that the bar is more interested in "self-protection" than "self-policing."

To remedy these defects, the committee recommended creation of professionally staffed and well-financed agencies in each state to investigate misconduct charges and recommend penalties under the supervision of the state's highest courts.

The committee's findings, remarkable in the directness of language, will be submitted to the ABA House of Delegates at its August meeting in St. Louis. If approved, the recommendations will be official ABA policy.

Significantly, most changes could be instituted as "rules of court" without legislative action. The committee asserted that disciplining of lawyers is an inherent power of the judicial branch of government, and judges were urged to rebuff legislative incursions.

Lawyers convicted of serious crimes should be suspended immediately, the committee said, instead of continuing to practice until all avenues of appeal are exhausted. It cited a case in which a lawyer was serving time in prison but was not disbarred because he continually filed for writs of habeas corpus in various federal courts.

"The public is unable to comprehend why an attorney convicted of stealing funds from a client can continue to handle client funds, why an attorney convicted of conspiracy to suborn perjury can continue to try cases and present witnesses," the report said.

Similarly, disciplinary courts should have the power to suspend or transfer to "inactive status" any lawyer incapacitated by mental illness, senility, drugs, alcohol and other impairs, the report said.

"The present enforcement structure is failing to rid the profession of a substantial number of malefactors," the report said, quoting with approval a state ethics committee's statement that "a good and decent profession has a headache that cries out for fast relief... We will compound our own cure or someone will mix up a dose which will cure our hair."

© Los Angeles Times



LAWN COMBERS—Kennerly A. Grayson and his daughter, Lisa, use a metal detector in a search for coins in the grass of a Houston park. Mr. Grayson estimates that he and Lisa have found 11,000 coins and several rings since they started combing public lawns last year.

Another Oppenheimer Case Involves AEC, 2 Physicists

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—When physicist Arthur Tamplin walked into his office one day last week, he found his secretary in tears.

"She told me she'd been fired," Dr. Tamplin said from the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, in Livermore, Calif. "She'd been with me seven years, and she told me that that afternoon she'd been laid off."

That same day, Dr. Tamplin was told that two of the three physicists assigned to him were being moved to other jobs, a shift that Dr. Tamplin said left him with the lonely feeling he was no longer wanted at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, which is run by the Atomic Energy Commission.

"I used to be a group leader with 12 people and a budget of more than \$300,000 a year," Dr. Tamplin said wistfully the other day. "But I guess you can't be a group leader if you don't have a group."

While the AEC insists that budget cuts have cost Dr. Tamplin his group, Dr. Tamplin thinks there are other reasons.

"They want me to quit," he said, "but I'm not going to quit. That would make it too easy for them. They're going to have to fire me."

New Oppenheimer Battle
An obscure physicist who has never had any kind of substantive acclaim, Dr. Tamplin and a colleague of his named John Gorman are in the midst of a dispute that promises to be a miniature version of the battle fought more than a decade ago between the Atomic Energy Commission and the late J. Robert Oppenheimer.

While Dr. Oppenheimer's fight concerned the use of atomic weapons, Dr. Tamplin's and Dr. Gorman's involves the use of atomic power.

The AEC, of course, is all for atomic power. Dr. Gorman and Dr. Tamplin insist they're not against it, but they have been writing, lecturing and testifying for most of the past year against the radiation dangers posed by the growing use of atomic power plants across the country.

It all began, says Dr. Tamplin, when University of Pittsburgh scientist Ernest Sternglass wrote an article in the April, 1969, issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" in which he asserted that fallout from atmospheric testing of atomic weapons had killed 400,000 infants in the United States.

Reply to Sternglass
Dr. Tamplin said he was asked by the AEC to answer the Sternglass paper, which he did in a letter to the "Bulletin." His reply criticized Dr. Sternglass, but he pointed out that his own estimate of the number of infant deaths from fallout was more like 4,000, not 400,000.

"This made the AEC mad," Dr. Tamplin said. "They were promoting the notion that fallout had been completely harmless."

Dr. Tamplin said that his interest in the "whole idea of atomic radiation peaked up at this time."

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USIA to Show Color Film On Agnew Around the World

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—

The U.S. Information Agency previewed today an \$80,000, 15-minute color film on Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, narrated by John Wayne, which portrays him as a friend of education, a foe of racial discrimination and a man who speaks his mind.

Ernst Herschensohn, USIA's director of motion pictures and television, said of the film: "I think he comes across as a strong man with firm convictions."

Mr. Agnew's winner Aslan tour was used to make the film "very interesting," Mr. Herschensohn said, and to make up for a lack of film on the vice-president's career prior to his election as vice-president.

The film also includes excerpts from four of Mr. Agnew's recent controversial speeches including his criticism of some dissidents as "an effete corps of impudent snobs."

The film includes no rebuttal from critics of the vice-president. Mr. Herschensohn said prints of the film in English, Spanish and French will be sent to U.S. embassies and consulates around the world where the USIA hopes to have them shown on television and in theaters.

Except for special screenings, like today's press preview, the film will not be shown in the United States because of a law prohibiting domestic showings of USIA-produced movies.

The film depicts Mr. Agnew as an advocate of education and of civil rights while he was Baltimore county administrator and it says the issues of Mr. Agnew's election as governor of Maryland were poverty and civil rights.

Democrats Start to Zero In On Nixon Economic Policies
By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—Democrats zeroed in on the Nixon administration's economic policies tonight, claiming in a televised rebuttal of the President that inflation probably will be the big issue of 1970 politics.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Me., a potential presidential candidate, moved toward a new position by suggesting that it may be time to impose controls on wages and prices to halt inflation.

He was joined by Rep. Henry Reuss, D. Wis., who specifically urged an "across-the-board freeze on wages, prices, rents, salaries, the whole works" for a period of at least three or four months.

Sen. Muskie, Rep. Reuss and Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien were interviewed on an American Broadcasting Co. program, "Now."

Another Tomorrow
In another program scheduled for tomorrow night, Mr. O'Brien is set to launch a broad-scale reply to President Nixon that will include film clips dating back to the early days of the administration. Mr. O'Brien, in that format, will dispute Mr. Nixon's views in comments interposed between the clips of Mr. Nixon.

Nader Writes to Muskie
Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, meanwhile called on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, yesterday to investigate reports that the AEC is retaliating against the two scientists.

Mr. Nader, in a letter to Sen. Muskie, said the AEC is trying either to get rid of them or "at least render them voiceless."

"Should the agency succeed, it will be ever more difficult for Congress to persuade government employees to perform as free citizens in times of crisis or times of needed deliberation and testify before various committees," Mr. Nader said.

Sen. Muskie is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, before which the scientists testified about radiation hazards during a 1969 hearing.

Official Denial
Dr. Roger Batzel, associate director of the Lawrence Laboratory, denied charges of harassment. "When we compared Tamplin's work with other work we decided his just didn't measure up," he said. "We made the decision to switch his people to a higher-priority area. With respect to his secretary, he has had a luxury in the past that we had not provided other people in his division."

Dr. Batzel acknowledged he has spoken with Dr. Gorman about making allegedly "personal" attacks on other physicists. "We have not tried to muzzle his scientific views," Dr. Batzel said. "But we feel that where he gets personal we will have to take a look and see if he has maybe gone too far."

Blacks Form Own Silent Majority
WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—A group of Negro leaders announced today formation of a national Black Silent Majority Committee aimed at showing that the majority of U.S. Negroes are not represented by violent black militants.

Clay J. Claiborne, national director of the new group with representatives from 22 states, said: "We believe that black revolutionaries and militants, upon whom some segments of the news media seem to dote, are not dedicated to progress for our people."

"Blacks don't want to burn America down. We want to build America—and, like all patriotic Americans, earn enough money to own part of this great nation."

U.S. Dock Pilferage
WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—Thieves steal \$550 million worth of merchandise a year from American docks, according to Sen. Alan Bible, D. Nev. He told a Senate small business subcommittee hearing that pilferage and hijacking were at a critical level "which harms the businessman and makes the public pay crime-inflated prices."

During Long July 4 Weekend

Georgia Officials Outraged As Pop Festival Finally Ends

ATLANTA, July 6 (UPI).—The

three-day Atlanta International Pop Festival ground to an exhausted halt at 4 a.m. today. It was a belated end to possibly the largest of the hard-rock marathons so far.

It attracted a crowd estimated at half a million to a 300-acre soybean field at Byron, Ga.—95 miles south of here—dismissing the promoters, who stopped collecting a \$14 admission fee to avoid violence, and enraged local and state officials.

Local residents were stunned by the nude swimming, naked strollers, or n fornication and widespread use of drugs—although earlier reports that the drug situation was "out of control" were later called exaggerated. But first aid stations kept busy, and a total of more than 7,000 casualties was reported.

Three women were taken to the hospital with labor pains.

Mayor Ed Green of Byron said the festival, which still had a crowd of almost 100,000 when it ended this morning, "is the worst thing that ever happened to this area of the country. I don't know if we will ever recover."

Gov. Lester Maddox threatened legislation to bar any renewal, saying that the festival was "not for the benefit of music lovers... it's for people to make money and they'll allow anything, including drug traffic, to make it."

The Georgia rock festival was one of a variety of events that marked the July 4 weekend throughout the United States.

Other gatherings included a "Buffalo Party Convention and Pig Roast" at Eatonville, Wash., at which, although banned by a court, some 10,000 young people gathered on a 650-acre field to sunbathe, swim nude and listen to music.

One man died when he plunged over a waterfall and 60 persons were arrested for traffic and narcotics offenses.

In San Francisco some 50,000 hippies and chanting, saffron-robed monks took part in the fourth annual Rathayatra Car Festival, an Indian religious festival in which 50-foot-long wooden chariots carry wooden images of the "lord of the world" and his relatives.

The procession moved from the Haight-Ashbury area to the ocean. There were minor fistfights between several monks and non-believing bystanders.

Some 120 persons were arrested at Russell Point, Ohio, where about 50,000 persons celebrated Independence Day. There were some rock-throwing and window-smashing incidents, which police said were planned by "rough guys."

In Put In Bay, Ohio, 18 persons were arrested after a bottle-throwing incident among the 7,000 youths who had poured onto the island for the holiday.

Young people also went on two rampages in northern California—on Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley and in Yosemite National Park.

Park rangers, reinforced by sheriff's deputies, arrested 90 persons at Yosemite as about 500 youngsters looted campsites, overturned automobiles and threw rocks and bottles.

The trouble started when rangers on horseback tried to arrest one youth.

In Berkeley, police said they were caught by surprise when more than 300 "street people" carried a Viet Cong flag from a wine drinking party and started smashing windows.

Police made four arrests among the "street people," some of whom were University of California students and others hippies who make their headquarters in Berkeley.

Building Staffs Go On Strike in N.Y.C.

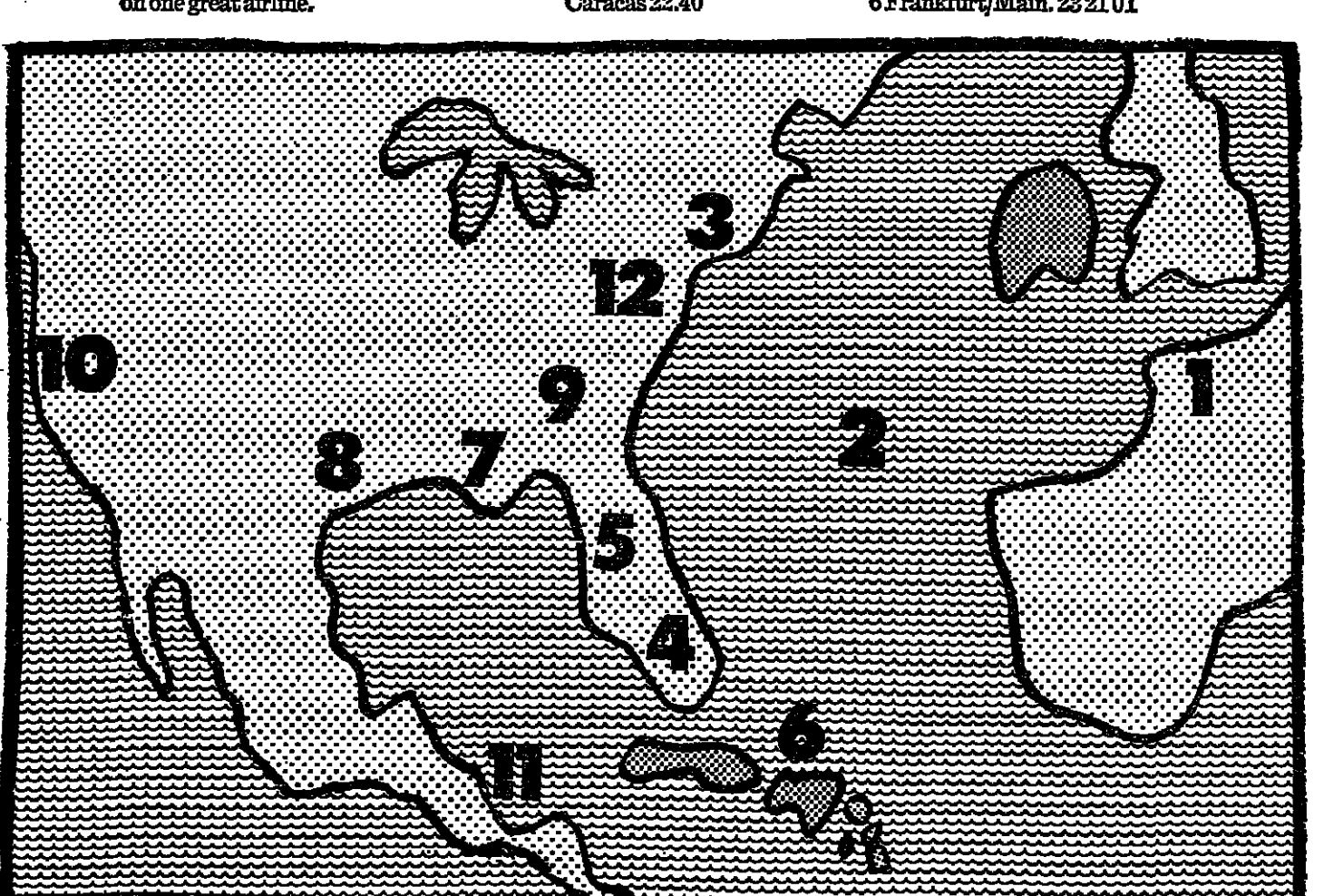
NEW YORK, July 6 (AP).—Service employees in 2,500 buildings housing an estimated 500,000 persons in New York City went on strike today.

The walkout idled superintendents, elevator operators, handymen, and porters. It began over the refusal of landlords to sign new contracts with the employees' union. The landlords have refused to go along with a rent-control bill recently approved by the City Council, granting controlled rent increases, terming the act "a bankruptcy bill."

School Buses Blasted
LONGVIEW, Texas, July 6 (AP).—A series of explosions ripped through a row of 33 school buses shortly before midnight Saturday night, extensively damaging the Longview School District's entire fleet of buses. There were no injuries reported.

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Nassau, Bahamas 17.23
7. Be in New Orleans at 16.50
8. Houston at 17.30
9. Atlanta at 19.33
10. Los Angeles at 19.40
San Francisco at 19.20
11. Be in Central or South America the same day.
Mexico City 19.15
Panama 19.20
Caracas 22.40
12. After business and pleasure in Miami, you can go North to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Providence.
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31st Since World War II

Italian Cabinet Falls on Issue Of Socialist Deals With Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

the wave of strikes that has hit the country.

During the last few days he reportedly persuaded a powerful group of moderates within the Christian Democratic leadership, that a showdown with the Socialists and with organized labor was necessary.

In today's brief cabinet meeting Mr. Rumor read a statement naming the deteriorating economic situation, the attitude of the unions, and the tendency of the Socialists to go their own way in local administrations as reasons for his withdrawal as premier.

Mr. Rumor called a vast "clarification" among Italy's political forces "before the erosion of the situation becomes more serious."

A new 24-hour general strike had been scheduled for tomorrow but was called off after Mr. Rumor and his ministers resigned.

The strike had been called by the three major union confederations as a show of organized labor's unity and strength and to press for immediate, broad, social reforms.

Last week the labor front rejected an appeal by Mr. Rumor to cancel the strike. The premier had argued that the government fully agreed with labor on the urgent need for reforms in housing, education, mass transit, health, old-age care and the tax system. Government spokesmen stressed, however, that reforms must be enacted gradually, especially at a time when Italy is beset by economic ills that in part are a consequence of widespread strikes last autumn and spring.

The vice-premier in the outgoing

Ulster Outcry Against U.K. Army Probed

(Continued from Page 1)

were mostly third parties without actual knowledge," he said.

It was a search in Balkan Street, off Falls Road, on Friday which set off the rioting and sent gunmen, allegedly from the Irish Republican Army, to the rooftops to snipe at British troops.

An Irish officer, saying most of the gunmen were members of the outlawed organization, said the army "found a truckful of weapons, but there are lots more."

He did not say where the arms, stored for trouble during next weekend's traditional processions by the Protestant Orange lodges, are hidden.

The decisive army action turned the Catholics against the troops they had previously regarded as their protectors against the Protestants.

Mrs. Molly Meehan, 55, said, "I used to treat them like sons, but now I would not even give them a glass of water if they asked."

The army today began coiling up the barbed-wire barricades around the Falls Road area.

Discussed in Parliament

LONDON, July 6 (UPI)—Lord Balmori, Minister of State for Defense, told Parliament today that "if specific allegations are made about looking on excessive force, I will ensure that an investigation is undertaken and will refer the matter to the authorities in Northern Ireland."

Lord Balmori said 15 soldiers were injured Saturday night in Belfast, two seriously. He said three civilians had been killed—two contradicted previous reports of five dead—and 57 injured.

Ulster Republican Labor member of Parliament Gerry Fitt asked under what powers the measures taken by the authorities in the Falls Road area of Belfast at the weekend were carried out.

Lord Balmori said search certificates were produced before searches were made. Troops were empowered under the Special Powers Act to search any premises suspected of being used for activities which might prejudice peace.

Labor MP Michael Foot said it was "highly provocative" for the army to search Catholic areas for arms without similar search of Protestant areas.

Dublin Protests

DUBLIN, July 6 (Reuters)—Total disarmament of civilians in Northern Ireland and protection for the Catholic minority has been demanded by the government of the Republic of Ireland.

In a statement issued after a cabinet meeting last night, the Dublin government charged Northern authorities with concentrating only on the Catholic minority areas of strife-torn Belfast in their search for arms.

"This inevitably causes fear amongst people which can only be allayed by the absolute guarantee of their protection and the equally effective disarming of all others who hold arms illegally," the statement said.

Foreign Minister Patrick Hillery tonight said he paid a secret visit to Northern Ireland and has taken steps to bring international pressure to bear on Britain to relieve tensions in its troubled province.

He told a press conference he had called ambassadors of countries friendly to both the Irish Republic and Britain to his office today.

He said he asked the ambassadors to use their influence on Britain to get a series of Protestant parades scheduled for this weekend in Northern Ireland called off.

government, Francesco de Martino, a Socialist, said today that Mr. Rumor's decision to resign at a time when the country and the working class are awaiting solutions to grave and urgent problems is "a political mistake."

The Socialist leader predicted that the impending political uncertainty will aggravate the nation's economic situation and voiced fear that the recurrent government crises might weaken republican institutions.

The last government crisis, the longest since the war, lasted 40 days. It ended when Mr. Rumor succeeded himself as the chief of a revamped and broadened cabinet.

Experts would not exclude that Mr. Rumor, a 55-year-old bachelor with a reputation as a conciliator, might again head the next government. It is a foregone conclusion that President Saragat will in any case again entrust a Christian Democrat with the premiership.

Others mentioned as having a chance of becoming premier include Mr. Fanfani and Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, also a former premier.

Moro in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, July 6 (Reuters)—Mr. Moro said tonight that the resignation of the Italian government will not change the program of his current visit here.

"I shall complete my visit to Ethiopia as planned and will return to Rome on Wednesday," he told reporters at a reception given in his honor by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Ketema Yitnu.

Mr. Moro, who arrived here earlier today for a three-day official visit after visiting Kenya and Somalia, is the first Italian foreign minister to visit Ethiopia. He came exactly 35 years after Italian troops invaded the country.

Immediately after his arrival he was received by Emperor Haile Selassie and during the afternoon met Emperor Aklilu Habte Wold. He renewed a four-year-old invitation from the Italian head of state to Emperor Haile Selassie to pay a state visit to Italy.

Brandt Trip Still On

BONN, July 6 (AP)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt will fly to Rome Sunday for a Vatican meeting with Pope Paul on Monday, the Bonn government announced today.

The West German leader decided to go to Rome in spite of cancellation of planned two-day talks with Italian government leaders.

The cancellation was asked by Premier Rumor before his resignation.

Brandt's trip to Rome was scheduled for Sunday and Monday, the Bonn government announced today.

Israel Says It Is Fighting Russia in Jet-SAM Duels

(Continued from Page 1)

In a strip starting 15 miles west of the canal and extending up to 17 miles further west. The strip is approximately 45 miles long, between the Cairo-Ismaia and the Cairo-Port Suez roads.

The SAM-2 range is nearly 20 miles. Gen. Bar-Lev said that the missiles had been fired at Israeli planes over the canal itself. In one case, he added, missile fragments fell to ground on the Israeli side. He said that "tens of missiles" had been fired.

The batteries were set up overnight in temporary emplacements made of dirt and sandbags. Remarkable in speed and accuracy, the SAM-2s of the job, and the subsequent operation of the missiles, Gen. Bar-Lev said.

"In the whole system we feel the Russian hand—in planning, directing and operating the whole concentration," The Russians, he added, were known to be manning the SAM-2s. As for the SAM-2s, he added, "the Russian officers may not push the button but they make sure the button is not pushed either before or after it has to be pushed."

Gen. Bar-Lev's announcement gave some answers to a question that has puzzled foreign observers and alarmed Israelis. Last December Israel announced that it had completely destroyed a first series of SAM-2s set up in the canal area, with the loss of only a Piper Scout plane. How was it that in the last six days three jet fighters were lost?

Gen. Bar-Lev made it clear that the SAM-2s under Russian direction were being operated far better than formerly. In addition, they were improved models, although he did not say what the improvements were.

The most dangerous aspect of the new system, however, is the use of SAM-2s. Because they command the low altitudes, they can force Israeli attackers to fly higher, where they come into range of the SAM-2s.

Gen. Bar-Lev said that the new installations had affected that balance of power along the canal.

"I wouldn't say that it has turned it totally upside down, but there is a different equation," he said.

He said that the Israeli air efforts had not gone on long enough to be able to judge whether the results were worth the cost.

Cemetery Count Cited

TEL AVIV, July 6 (UPI)—Israeli intelligence gathered from aerial photographs of three Egyptian military cemeteries shows that Israeli troops have taken a death toll along the Suez Canal ten times higher than their own losses, a senior officer said today.

Aerial photographs of cemeteries at Ismaia, Farid, and Suez, just behind the fighting lines, show the Egyptians have buried nearly 2,000



A WINNER—Luis Echeverria Alvarez, president-elect of Mexico, shown casting his ballot in Sunday vote.

Echeverria Will Take Office As Mexican President Dec. 1

MEXICO CITY, July 6 (AP)—

It was clear today that Luis Echeverria Alvarez, 48, will take office Dec. 1 as Mexico's 28th constitutional president. But his opponent, Sra. Gonzalez Morfin, declined to concede the election.

Unofficial tabulations from Mexico City and several states gave the former interior minister a landslide victory that ranged from a three-to-one margin in the northern city of Chihuahua to more than ten to one elsewhere.

Mr. Echeverria, candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary party (PRI), which has ruled Mexico without serious challenge for more than 40 years, also claimed a resounding victory for PRI candidates for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies throughout the republic. Sixty Senate seats and 210 in the Chamber of Deputies were on the line.

No Sudden Changes

Mr. Echeverria is not expected to make any sudden changes in Mexico's international posture. He repeatedly referred to Mexico as a buffer state between the United States and the rest of Latin America and called for a renewed spirit of Latin Americanism.

Mr. Echeverria had the endorsement of President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, who was prohibited by the constitution from seeking a second term. The term of a president is six years.

Mr. Gonzalez, 40, of the party of National Action (PAN), was Mr. Echeverria's only opponent.

Official returns will not be ready for a week, but unofficial counts from the country's 30,000 polling places gave the ruling party's candidate an overall margin of almost eight to one.

"If the people of Mexico voted responsibly, they should all think now of the need to double their efforts to build a better country," Mr. Echeverria said. "We must move forward solidly."

For a United Latin America

He emphasized need for a united Latin America and said, "We must stop being the un-united states of the south."

Mr. Gonzalez admitted from the outset of the campaign that he had little chance against the machinery of the PRI but promised to give Mexicans a choice and "to awaken the civic conscience of the electorate."

Mr. Echeverria said, "I cannot speak of a victory for six more years, until the people of Mexico recognize that I have fulfilled the mandate given to me today."

"It appears to be a huge victory for all of the candidates put forward by the PRI."

Commando Raids Against Israel Increase in '69, '70

BEIRUT, July 6 (NYT)—The Palestinian commando movement has issued statistics showing a rapidly increasing level of operations against Israel in 1969 and the first half of 1970.

The study, prepared by the Palestine Armed Struggle Commando, showed there had been about 5,000 commando operations between 1965, when the movement took shape, and the end of 1969. There were 3,900 in 1969 alone.

During the first half of this year between 450 and 550 operations were carried out every month, the study said, although during the conference between the Jordanian government and the commandos last month, operations dropped from 136 during the first week of June to 31 during the second week.

The study showed that commando operations averaged one a day in 1965, three a day in 1968, 16 a day in 1969, to 25 a day last December.

A breakdown showed that el-Fatah carried out 61.3 percent of all operations, the Popular Liberation Forces attached to the Central Commando Leadership, 30.4 percent. Salqah, the group sponsored by the Syrian Baath party, was responsible for 9.5 percent, the Arab Liberation Front, sponsored by the Iraqi Baath party 3 percent, and others of the 10 Palestine Armed Struggle Command groups 2.9 percent.

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D. Saperton Dies; Pianist And Teacher

Tutored Many Who Became Prominent

BALTIMORE, July 6 (NYT)—David Saperton, 80, of New York, a concert pianist and teacher, died yesterday at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Mr. Saperton was the teacher of many prominent pianists, including Jorge Bolet, Sidney Foster, Abbey Simon, Gary Graffman and William Masselos.

He was born in Pittsburgh and studied with Arthur Schnitzler and Leopold Godowsky, whose daughter, "Anita," he married in 1921. Mr. Saperton became an exponent of Godowsky, playing and recording many of his compositions and transcriptions.

After a debut in Pittsburgh at 17, and a New York performance five years later, Mr. Saperton appeared in a joint recital with Geraldine Farrar in Berlin in 1908 and then toured Europe. At this time he was closely identified with the Busoni circle and gave the first performance of many Busoni transcriptions.

He gave a series of recitals in New York in 1914 and 1915 and several years later performed in a series of radio broadcasts.

For 17 years he taught at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, as an assistant to its director, Josef Hofmann. Later Mr. Saperton returned to New York and taught privately.

Joseph C. Wheeler

FLORENCE, Italy, July 6 (UPI)—U.S. Consul General Joseph C. Wheeler, 58, died last night at his home. It was announced today.

Mr. Wheeler, a native of Columbus, Ohio, had served in Florence since May 1966. He previously held the post of U.S. Information Service (USIS) director in Belgrade.

He joined the government in 1939 as a budget analyst in the Department of Agriculture and was transferred to Rome in 1957. He is survived by his wife, the former Shirley Price and three children.

Dr. Felton G. Clark

NEW ORLEANS, July 6 (AP)—Dr. Felton G. Clark, 68, a former president of Southern University, died yesterday at a New Orleans hospital.

Dr. Clark, who had been a patient for several weeks, died after surgery.

He retired last year as president of Southern University, the largest Negro college in the nation. Dr. Clark succeeded his father as Southern president in 1938. Dr.

5 Mere Maids To Pass 2 Weeks On Sea Bottom

ST JOHN, Virgin Islands, July 6 (AP)—Five women scientists plunged into the warm waters off this tiny island today to live and work for two weeks at the bottom of the sea.

The group took about 15 minutes to get down to the home-and-laboratory.

"Topside, we're home," came the word to the surface.

After stowing their gear, the aquanauts got to work. It was the first time that women have attempted such a mission.

Felton Clark was educated at Southern and Beloit Colleges and received his doctorate from Columbia University in 1933.

Dr. Clark was active in the YMCA, and two times was vice-president of the national council of that organization.

Dr. Clark is survived by his widow.

Sir William Scott Farren, CAMBRIDGE, England, July 6 (AP)—Sir William Scott Farren, 78, distinguished aircraft engineer, died yesterday.

Sir William pioneered experimental and design aspects of aerodynamics during World War I and after the war taught at Cambridge University. During World War II he worked for the government in aircraft research and development.

Among his many government positions was director of technical development at the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Manuel Varela

BONN, July 6 (AP)—Manuel Varela, 54, Panamanian ambassador to West Germany, died of a heart attack over the weekend, an embassy spokesman announced today. He had been appointed envoy to Bonn last April.

He was also ambassador plenipotentiary to Belgium and was Panama's permanent representative to the Commission of the European Economic Community.

Mr. Varela leaves a wife and four married daughters.

Andre Philip

PARIS, July 6 (Reuters)—Mr. Andre Philip, 68, former French finance minister and one of the country's leading trade experts, died at his home here last night.

Mr. Philip served as minister first of finance, then of economy, from 1946 to 1948. He later headed France's delegation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and in 1964 led the French delegation at the world conference on trade and development.

Anti-Enosis Parties Lead Cypriot Vote

Moderates on Top; Reds Double Strength

NICOSIA, July 6 (UPI)—The Greek Cypriot moderate United party, which opposes union with Greece, has emerged as the strongest political group from Sunday's parliamentary elections, unofficial returns showed tonight.

The Communist Akel party also did well by nearly doubling its strength in the 50-seat House of Representatives.

With 38 of the 122 polling stations in Nicosia still to report, the United party tonight had gained six seats and was leading in nine other constituencies.

Akel, the island's oldest political party, gained seven seats and led in two more constituencies in the island's first elections in ten years which passed off without the feared political violence. In the old house Akel held five seats.

The rightist Progressive Front of the Forces of Change secured seven seats, the rightist Independents two and the United Democratic Center party one. It was leading in another constituency.

In separate elections the island's Turkish minority chose 15 members of the House of Representatives, all united under the moderate banner of lawyer Rauf Denktaş, whose major aim is autonomy for the Turkish population.

The 15 Turkish members of the House of Representatives stalked out of it after the 1963-67 intercommunal warfare and ruled the Turkish minority from their own headquarters.

The surprising Communist gains were attributed by political observers to the low voter turnout and the lackluster campaign by moderate and rightwing parties.

Unified party leader Glafkos Clerides, though personally on good terms with the Greek government, campaigned for an independent Cyprus with guaranteed Turkish minority rights. He feared that Enosis (union with Greece) would renew the island's intercommunal strife. In his rejection of Enosis he was backed by Akel.

Mr. Clerides emerged as the strongest single House leader, but still without the parliamentary majority he had hoped for.

His victory was expected to strengthen his hand in the intercommunal talks with the Turks scheduled to restart Wednesday, according to his Turkish opposite number in the discussions, Mr. Denktaş.

The talks, which have been in progress for about two years, seek to remove the cause of the troubles between the Greek majority and the Turkish minority.

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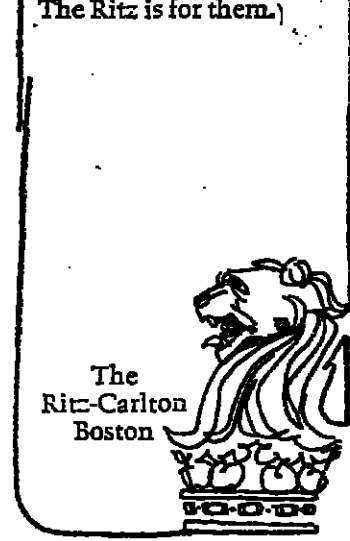
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The Administration and Black Americans

Mr. Leonard Garment's telegram to Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is significant less for its understandable expression of injustice and outrage than for its recognition of a tragic reality: the almost complete alienation of the black community from a national administration. "Now, for the first time since Woodrow Wilson," Bishop Spottswood told the first national convention of the NAACP, "we have a national administration that can be rightly characterized as anti-Negro. . . . This is the first time since 1920 that the national administration has made it a matter of calculated policy to work against the needs and aspirations of the largest minority of its citizens."

This is a devastating indictment, an angry overstatement. It imputes bad motives to mistaken policies. It is not surprising that Mr. Garment, conscious of good intentions, called it "unfair and disheartening." Nevertheless, Mr. Garment and the administration for which he speaks need to understand why Bishop Spottswood's view is widely accepted among politically conscious Negroes and why his rebuttal, however carefully marshaled, is not going to change that view. Mr. Garment cited two steps taken by the administration for the special benefit of blacks. One is the Philadelphia Plan which, as he said, "for the first time is opening up the high-paying construction trades to blacks on a major scale." This is certainly a useful program which, if it is pushed effectively, can do much to promote job opportunities for skilled black workers.

Mr. Garment's other claim of a specific benefit to blacks is that the Nixon administration has "named more blacks to policymaking posts than any previous administration." The terminology here is a little too indefinite to make counting possible. But it can hardly be asserted that the Nixon administration has made any black appointments at the level, say, of the Supreme Court or the cabinet or the mayoralty of Washington, Thurgood Marshall, Robert Weaver,

Walter Washington were all Johnson Administration appointees. Even more significant, moreover, is the fact that such men as Cliff Alexander, Leon Panetta and James Allen were squeezed out of posts where they were battling effectively for black rights and interests.

There is, besides, the whole of the "Southern strategy"—a political strategy which beckons into the Republican party the most diehard, anti-Negro elements of the Old South and which, therefore, invites Bishop Spottswood's characterization of the administration itself as anti-Negro. Black leaders could not conceivably view the administration's behavior on school desegregation and its early opposition to a simple extension of the voting rights law as anything but hostile to their welfare.

It is a misfortune that the administration appears to have achieved no understanding at all of how deeply offensive to Negroes was the President's nomination of G. Harrold Carswell to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court. That nomination indicated unmistakably a determination in the administration to bring about a change of attitude in the branch of government which has led the way to much of the civil rights progress in recent years.

Before Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, blacks in the United States were overwhelmingly committed to the Republican party. It is no accident that they have overwhelmingly turned Democrat—despite the powerfully regressive influence of Southern legislators in the Democratic party. The fact is that over a period of four decades, the Democratic party has served Negro interests while its Southern faction has made common cause with Republicans in Congress against those interests.

Mr. Garment complains that Bishop Spottswood's candid recognition of these facts "sows distrust and makes our commonly agreed-on goals more difficult to achieve." But he cannot expect Negro leaders to be quiet and complacent. The chasm that now yawns between blacks and their government has tragic implications for the country. Only the administration can bridge it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

An 'Ocean Regime'

The distinguished, if unofficial, gathering in Malta that has been discussing the fate of the world's oceans is very explicit on the need for some international regime to govern the sea—but far from precise about just what kind of body is to do so.

This is hardly surprising. The sea was the first area in which a body of international law and international practice was really formulated. The precedents, going back to antiquity, are impressive in volume. But those laws have been honored almost as much in the breach as in the observance, and what has determined their practical validity has been, for the most part, the realization of a common need rather than any tribunal.

There is now a general realization that the sea is not only the highway of commerce but mankind's cloaca maxima, the world's great sewer. As such, it is quite as capable of fouling the teeming millions who live on its borders as of feeding them. The sea urgently needs a sanitary commission—as well as fisheries commissions and police and traffic commissions. But this can hardly be accomplished until there is a general recognition of just where the open sea begins, and just how its riches are to be extracted and its pollution diminished.

President Nixon has taken an imaginative initiative toward achieving these goals, and as a great maritime power, the word of the United States can carry weight. Nevertheless, the boundaries of national jurisdiction on the oceanic borders are in a state of complex

disunity, with claims ranging from the old three miles—that once represented the range of shore-based artillery—to several hundred miles. The matter of enclosed waters (just when the headland-to-headland rule shall apply) is being urgently debated in respect to Arctic passages and elsewhere. The former dependence of fisheries on nearby shore-based facilities has been virtually ended. And certainly there is no agreement about the disposal of wastes in the sea, or how these can be controlled.

Yet the whole question of an oceanic regime, responsible to humanity at large rather than to the interests of nations with large deep-sea fishing fleets, or those dependent upon oil tankers, or those with excessive amounts of human or industrial wastes, is urgent. Man is exploiting the land to the full. The sea offers hopes of new resources. Man has polluted his air and his rivers, and is rapidly doing the same to the seas around him. A mixture of conservation and intelligent extraction of the ocean's wealth may mean life or death for mankind—and pollution could close that escape valve completely.

One of the counter-arguments to pollution control on land has come from the underdeveloped nations, who argue that smog is a slight price to pay for the industrialization they need so desperately for mere survival. But such a segmented argument cannot apply to the sea, any more than it applies to the poisoning of the atmosphere by the explosion of nuclear devices. Like nuclear testing, oceanic pollution demands global answers.

International Opinion

Border Talks

The Chinese government, it seems, has finally decided to accept a Soviet ambassador in Peking again. It would be a bold man who claimed to know what light this sheds on the secret talks the two countries have held on their disputed border. There is no news event that is both more carefully shrouded in mystery and so potentially dangerous to world peace than this one. But one thing at least can probably be deduced

with safety, and that is that the talks have not broken down . . .

The Russians probably have the greater interest in this. They are the ones in control of the disputed territories which China claims were taken from her. Any occupying power would tend to prefer complainants to talk rather than fight . . .

But the Chinese, too, have their reasons for going on talking. They have made this clear in a number of ways . . .

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 7, 1895

NEW YORK—The obsequies of ex-President Peixoto took place at Rio de Janeiro yesterday on a scale of elaborateness wholly new in Brazilian State functions. The entire Cabinet attended, but President Moraes was prevented by illness from being present. The army was strongly represented and ministers of foreign powers in their varied uniforms formed a conspicuous feature in an imposing cortege.

Fifty Years Ago

July 7, 1920

SAN FRANCISCO—Governor James M. Cox, in an uphill battle that rivalled the fight in which President Wilson captured the 1912 nomination, won the Democratic nomination on the forty-fourth ballot, which was cast by weary delegates early this morning at the conclusion of a session which had lasted fourteen hours, exclusive of the dinner recess. Governor Cox's final victory came after the impression was general that he had lost out when the attempt to put him across on Saturday night had failed.



"If We Pull Our Ripcords Now It'll Mess Everything Up."

Mr. Bruce's Burden and Opportunity

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—If patience, good humor, self-confidence, wisdom and an ability to see the other man's viewpoint are essentials in a good negotiator, and they are, then David Bruce is an ideal choice to speak for the United States in the Paris talks. To this particular assignment he brings another virtue: the experience and knowledge of history to keep Vietnam in proportion—to know that the United States has other concerns.

At the least, his appointment by President Nixon should elevate the language of American statements on Indochina. Bruce is an old-fashioned man who thinks words should be used to communicate, not to provoke. While he is the chief American negotiator in Paris, Vice-President Agnew is not likely to repeat his vile assault on the patriotism of Averell Harriman and Cyrus Vance, who had the job earlier.

The substance is what is in doubt: does the Nixon policy in Indochina offer any hope of a peace settlement with even the most skillful diplomacy?

It may be that the Communists are not really ready to negotiate anything but total victory for themselves. Like us, they have many lives and reputations invested in this war. Like us, they doubt the word of the enemy. The Cambodian adventure and now increasing Chinese influence make them more likely to see no alternative but a long war.

Basic Propositions

Despite all the discouraging indications, the other side has almost certainly not ruled out a negotiated settlement. But if there is to be any progress in Paris, the American government will have to go some way to meet two basic propositions—or so most of the men who have followed the talks closely believe.

First, the United States must make clear that at some finite point in time—not tomorrow, perhaps not even a year from now, but sometime—it is going to withdraw all its forces from Vietnam. That end of the American presence could be tied to several processes: to phased withdrawals, for example, or political developments, or a period of time under a standstill cease-fire.

But there would have to be a means of persuading the other side that we are really going to get out. Without confidence in that exit, the Communists are unlikely ever to stop fighting. With it, they might agree on procedures to protect our men as we leave.

Second, we must be willing to see a government in South Vietnam other than the present Thieu-Ky regime. The Communists may well be willing to join with elements of that government in a new political mechanism, but no one who has talked with them thinks they will ever accept Gen. Thieu or Marshal Ky.

Nixon's Hard Stand

The reason is not only the Communists' determination after 25 years of war. They may genuinely fear, if they give up their arms while Thieu and Ky govern, the sort of "blood bath" that President Nixon has warned against. If the Communists win, the worst political slaughter in Asia, it should be remembered, was of supposed Communists in Indonesia.

If these two propositions are pre-requisites to a settlement, then President Nixon's stated policy gives little ground for hope in Paris. He has refused again and again

to set any target for total American withdrawal. He has hardened the commitment to the Thieu-Ky government. In his television interview he ruled out negotiations in Paris for a coalition regime. His policy adds up to the maintenance of Thieu and Ky by U.S. forces as large as American public opinion will allow him to keep in Vietnam indefinitely.

In light of that record, Nixon's appointment of David Bruce could be seen as a facade, a way of projecting peaceful intentions without a real willingness to make the hard policy changes necessary. But Bruce, for all his sense of public duty, would hardly undertake the assignment if he thought it a mere piece of cosmetics.

David Bruce does not shrink from the use of American power, but he is a realist. He understands the limits of power. He knows that America's deepest interests lie outside Vietnam. And he will judge the prospects in Paris, after he has been there a time, in those terms.

If he concludes that we cannot end the war on the favorable terms we have demanded so far, he will say so to the President. Then we shall know whether he has the influence to help change the policies that have kept us in this endless, draining war through successive administrations. Given his character, and the weight the President has placed on his appointment, he just might.

Japanese Specters

By Robert Elegant

TOKYO—If a Japanese patriot were required to characterize his nation in a laconic fashion quite uncommittal to the normal mood of his verbose and abusive language, he would probably use two words: pride and independence. Such is the Japanese ideal.

Yet Japanese pride is today hardly fulfilled by the simple feat of doing somewhat better than many other nations do so well—operating a vigorous, expanding economy. Nor is Japan by any means truly independent in action or thought. Aside from the unavoidable strictures imposed by an interdependent world order, the Japanese are inhibited by two specters, one ancient, the other relatively new.

While constantly asserting their intrinsic superiority, they labor under an uneasy, age-old awe of their great neighbor, China, the source of much of their formal culture. Their equilibrium is also disturbed by their "special relationship" with their new and distant partner, the United States, for their role is implicitly dependent.

The Japanese depend upon Western models in general and the United States directly not only for their economic prosperity and new social patterns. Their very physical security is an American endowment.

The U.S.-Japan treaty of mutual security and cooperation, therefore, perpetuates the so-called "occupation psychology" and fosters instability. A native authority has remarked: "Japan will be the most unstable element in the world order for the next decades."

Myth and Reality

The Japanese have survived and prospered in their cramped and economically barren islands in good part because of their ability to conserve myths while recognizing and reacting to the unpleasant necessities imposed by reality. They are nonetheless, utterly sincere in claiming three essential qualities: racial homogeneity, cultural uniqueness, and above all, independence.

Modern Japan does not confuse those deeply felt and constructive virtues with the deliberately cultivated mythology which impelled its campaign of imperial conquest—as did the Hitlerian slogan: "One race, one realm, one leader!" Besides, the Japanese feel they were, at least after 1940, impelled to military aggression by America's

preventing their economic and ethnic expansion, largely for its own economic purposes. Racial homogeneity and cultural uniqueness are hardly questionable, though both the people and the civilization are products of sometimes masterful and ingenious but usually fortuitous blendings of divergent races and cultures. The Japanese have occupied their boy-shaped archipelago off Asia for millennia. They can justly claim homogeneity and uniqueness, though they are hardly the distinct "Yamato race"—descendants all of the aboriginal goddess, Amaterasu-Kami.

The most fundamental assertion is, however, most open to question. Japanese independence of action is, for the moment, a reality only because the Japanese believe so deeply in their freedom of choice. Japanese freedom of thought, that is, psychological independence, is a myth which may not be long sustained.

China and U.S.

Japan is the object of intense interest to the two nations toward which she herself entertains the strongest—if hardly unqualified—feelings. Peking would like to bring Japan into an economic and military partnership which would ensure their co-dominion over Asia—under Chinese tutelage. The United States would like to preserve the "special relationship," though its benefits to Washington become more obscure each day.

Despite the present fragmentation of the Japanese left, the Chinese are playing their cards more skillfully. Extravagant threats and implying promises, Peking has entranced elements of the Japanese establishment. Above all, the Chinese association appears to politically arouse Japanese youth the best means of attaining true independence—in deed and thought.

The American appeal, largely economic, most effectively moves the establishment, though it would be naive to discount the enormous attraction of economic abundance and material possessions to Japanese youth. Nonetheless, the American appeal lacks the luster of idealism.

Instead, the United States appears to many Japanese determined to perpetuate the "servile" relationship imposed by the occupation of 1945 to 1952. The security treaty is an acute form of political and psychological pollution of the Japanese environment, a sensitive American resident observes.

Americans in Saigon Puzzle on Cambodia

By Robert G. Kaiser

SAIGON—"We don't know very much," an American intelligence officer said last week, discussing the Indochina situation after the American offensive into Cambodia, "except that people who are doing much more talking know much less than we do."

If anyone speaks for the label of voices in Vietnam at the end of the Cambodian operation, that officer does. His rebuke was intended partly for the President of the United States. President Nixon's unqualified assurances about the enormous achievements of the offensive are not freely endorsed by U.S. officials in Vietnam. The dominant feeling here seems to be uncertainty.

Nevertheless, many of those who speak critically of presidential rhetoric feel the situation in South Vietnam is better than it was before April 30. For local, tactical reasons, soldiers and civilian officials here generally think the Cambodian incursions were useful. But many officials, some at the highest levels, think Nixon has vastly overestimated the benefits of the operation. Many say the political cost of the incursions was much greater than their benefits warranted.

A Flesh Wound

"It was a flesh wound to the North Vietnamese," one of the best known American experts on Vietnam said. "They will adapt to it." Some here think the process of adapting will create extreme difficulties for Hanoi; others think it will be quite simple. But it is impossible to get an official here to say that the North Vietnamese won't be able to adapt if they want to.

From the beginning of the offensive there has been a wide gap between the interpretation of events on the ground in Vietnam and the interpretations coming out of Washington.

Intelligence officers at U.S. headquarters here have said since early May that they did not know what the President was talking about when he referred to a threatening new buildup in the sanctuaries between April 20 and 30. Reporters' efforts to get information on that elusive buildup have met shrugging shoulders or stronger disclaimers from every intelligence agency in Vietnam.

The President's April 30 statement that U.S. forces were attacking "the headquarters of the (Communist) entire military operation in South Vietnam" was also heard with skepticism here. Experts on the Viet Cong doubted that a conventional headquarters even existed. And many military men thought it was too much to hope to find such an installation.

The administration's final analysis of the operation does not mention any Communist headquarters. But it makes numerous other claims, more than a few of them challengeable.

For example, the President's report of June 30 says bluntly that the U.S. and South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia "completed successfully the destruction of enemy base areas along the Cambodian frontier." The army here makes no such claim.

Unentered Area

Officers in the field report that they were able to search only a fraction of the real estate in the known Communist base areas. Many miles of the frontier were never entered by ground forces. Areas where soldiers searched were seldom secured. "You know," one officer said, "if you walk down a trail (in the jungle), what's four feet away from you, you can't see."

Nixon's report also said: "It is vital to understand . . . that Hanoi left the United States no reasonable option but to move militarily against the Cambodian base areas." It is difficult to find an American official here who will accept that statement.

The opinion mentioned most often here to have let the South Vietnamese do it alone. Numerous officials subscribe to that position. Many senior Americans here even doubted that the invasion of the sanctuaries was necessary.

As one veteran of many years in Vietnam put it, "We always knew about the sanctuaries, and we were prepared to wipe them out without attacking them."

The President has also said repeatedly that the Cambodian operation would save American lives. On

the face of it this makes good sense: the captured weapons cannot be shot at Americans, so American lives will be saved.

But it is not as simple as that. The weapons can be replaced in equal quantities. (The Chinese and the Russians have both agreed new aid agreements with Hanoi since the Cambodian operation began.) The principal fear in Vietnam before April 30 involved the late stages of Vietnamization, when fewer Americans will be left with far less protection. It is difficult to see how the Cambodian offensive has made those final stages of U.S. withdrawal any safer.

More than the President's assurances are disputed here. The basic impression Nixon has tried to convey of the operation—that it was unavoidable, efficient and very effective—does not fit with the impression one gets in Vietnam. Here it is all very cloudy, and still confusing.

It was not a smooth operation. It began clumsily, with its planners not knowing how long they could stay in Cambodia, how far they could go, or what exactly they were after. According to a reliable source, officers in the operations section in U.S. headquarters here were asking their intelligence counterparts where they should send the troops some days after the operation began. And yet, some apparently good intelligence was never exploited in the field.

To the very end, U.S. commanders were unsure why the President had ordered troops into Cambodia. One senior commander said last week it was his impression that Nixon made the decision because of the trouble the new Lon Nol government was having.

For all that, the operation seems certain to have a positive effect on the course of the war in southern South Vietnam. It may or may not have been the most successful military operation of the war ("that's like complimenting the prettiest girl in the leper colony; one way here suggested"), but it has clearly helped the U.S. and South Vietnam.

The Pluses

Some Americans expect the operation to have the best effect in the Mekong delta, where North Vietnamese units have been fighting during the last 16 months. U.S. officials think those units have depended heavily on sanctuaries and supply lines that no longer exist. Moreover, the southern Cambodian sanctuaries are in the open—unlike the jungle redoubts in the Fishhook, which can be rebuilt under cover and will not be maintainable if Saigon continues operations in the area.

But whatever the Cambodian offensive's achievements, the war in South Vietnam is not over yet. Once again, it seems likely to shift into a new pattern.

For example, officials here predict that big-unit fighting will now occur almost exclusively in the northern half of the country. But this was expected to happen soon anyway.

The Communists will have to develop the supply line down the Mekong and into the delta from Laos into northeastern Cambodia. The enemy's rear will be further back than ever. But the last time the Communists had to move their headquarters, in 1967, they were able to launch the Tet offensive eight months later.

Letters

Dudman Series

I wish someone in Washington would call to Mr. Nixon's attention the series of articles by Mr. Dudman, one of the correspondents recently released. Mr. Nixon might change his mind about the Cambodian affair.

Unfortunately it seems Mr. Nixon is often shielded from adverse criticism.

Athens. B.H.B.

Unspeakable

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UN Statistics Reveal

Roomiest Homes in England, Wales

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. July 6 (Reuters).—People in England and Wales have more living space in their homes than anywhere else in the world, according to the latest issue of the United Nations Statistical Yearbook.

The English and the Welsh average 15 rooms per person. At the other end of the scale people in Mexico City live three or more to a room.

The yearbook is prepared by the UN with the cooperation of statistical authorities in more than 150 countries and territories.

Russia reported the best housing-building program—2,200,000 units being started annually, followed by the United States (1,500,000) and Japan (1,200,000).

Because statistics take long to compile and analyze, much of the material relates to 1968, when world population was estimated to be 3,463 million, an increase of 63 million over the previous year.

According to the UN, population will double in the next 39 years if the average growth rate of 1.9 percent continues.

Europe's Population

Though most European countries recorded population growth of less than 1 percent a year, the Continent as a whole showed the densest living concentration—82 people to the square kilometer (261 square mile).

Lithuania and Latvia registered the highest annual rate of population increase: 3.7 percent.

Asians accounted for 55.9 percent of world population in 1968, followed by Europeans (33.1), Africans (9.6) and North Americans (8.9).

China (730 million), India (524 million), Russia (238 million), United States (201 million), Indonesia (113 million), Pakistan (110 million) and Japan (101 million) were the only countries with more than 100 million population.

Other information contained in the 770-page yearbook: World output of goods and services has increased almost threefold since 1950, with Russia's rate of growth more than doubling that of the United States and Canada.

Measuring output in terms of gross domestic product, the UN statisticians said the world increase between 1950 and 1970 was 270 percent.

Soviet growth rate was 430 percent, compared with 260 percent for Europe, and 210 percent for North America.

On agriculture in 1968, the statisticians found that farmers used 14,800,000 tractors to harvest record crops of wheat, barley, rice, rye and oats—enough to supply every person with 748 pounds (340 kilos) of cereals.

The number of vehicles on the world's roads increased to 170 million passenger cars and 48 million commercial vehicles, while on the seas 29,200,000 tons of shipping flew the flag of Liberia, 24 million tons that of Japan, and 23,800,000 the British flag.

180 Million Tourists

On tourism, 180 million people registered as visitors to countries other than their own, with Canada the most popular for 35 million travelers.

France, Italy, the United States and the Scandinavian countries attracted more than 10 million tourists each.

Asia's industrial activity expanded 6.8 times between 1950 and 1968, according to the yearbook, with Japan and Israel contributing most to the boom.

The United States, Russia, and Japan were the largest consumers of steel in 1968, but on a per head basis Sweden, West Germany and Czechoslovakia ranked close to the United States.

For the first time, the yearbook listed tables on the individual consumption of coffee, tea and sugar.

Britons were by far the biggest consumers of tea—about 9 pounds 6 ounces per man, woman and child.

The Irish ranked second, with about 8 pounds 5 ounces, and New Zealanders third, with 6 pounds 9 ounces.

Sweden used about 30 pounds of coffee per man, woman and child, with Denmark, Finland and Norway in the 20 to 25-pound range.

The world's sweetest tooth belongs to the average citizen of Singapore, who consumes 240 pounds of sugar. The Irish ranked second with 140 pounds and Australia third with 128 pounds.

Book Publishing

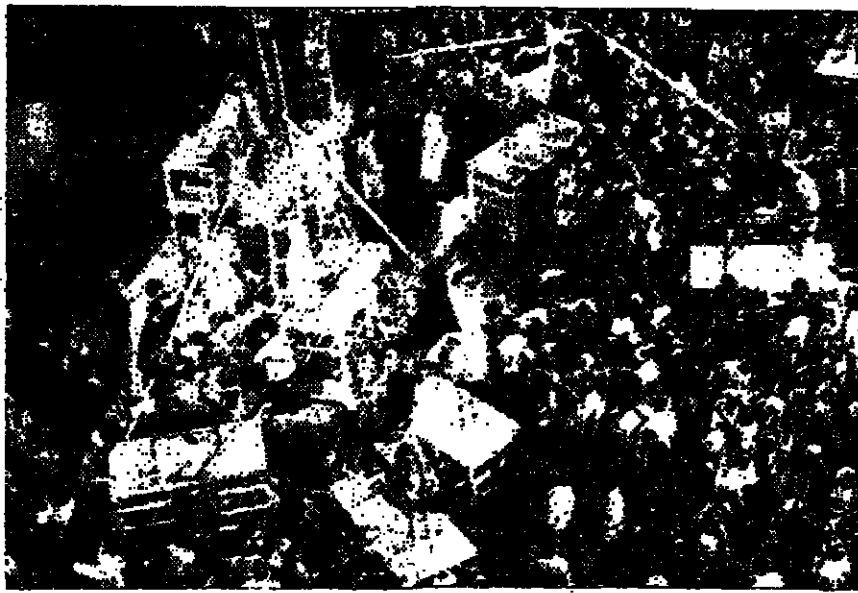
Russia, the United States and Britain, in that order, were the biggest publishers of books in 1968.

Of nearly 500,000 book titles, the Russians were responsible for 75,723, of which 33,061 related to the applied sciences and 8,504 to literature.

The United States published 59,247 titles; and Britain 51,372. Sweden reported the highest readership of newspapers with 518 copies for 1,000 inhabitants.

Hong Kong ranked second with 493 copies, Japan 482, Britain 428, Luxembourg 477, East Germany 445 and Ireland 435.

Russia had the highest number of newspaper copies in circulation—72,470,000 a day, the United States 61,560,000, Japan 49,700,000 and Britain 26,700,000.



'Orlando Furioso' in full swing.

Delio V. Berg.

'Orlando Furioso': Play Is Not the Thing

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 6.—"Orlando Furioso," the spectacle being presented by the Teatro Libero of Rome in the huge, cast-iron structure that used to shelter the vegetable market in Les Halles, has proven the favorite offering of the Théâtre des Nations program this year.

The play evoked so much discussion and drew such a large public the first time around, that it was invited back for additional performances (through Wednesday).

The text is Edouard Sanguinetti's dramatization of portions of Ariosto's epic poem, the Renaissance equivalent of Virgil's "Aeneid." Chivalric in setting and theme, it recounts the loves and battles of Charlemagne's knights, their grandiose adventures bathed in satirical sidelights. Ariosto, Yippie-like, set making love above making war, but he sang of both, proclaiming in the opening lines of his masterpiece:

Le donne, i cavalieri, l'arme, gli amori,
Le cortesi, l'audaci imprese
cantano...

It is, however, the production and not the play that is the thing at the former market hall these nights. Luca Ronconi, the director, puts on a lively show. He has raised the iron curtain separating actors from the audience and the audience is, at all times, in the middle of the action. There are no seats and the spectators are soon a stampeding throng.

There are two stages, one at either side of the auditorium, but the actors carry on neither. Swinging into the saddles of horses made of tinsel, mounted

Theater in Paris

on rolling platforms, negotiated by a staff of pushers, they charge one another in combat with wooden swords, rushing through the gaping crowd. Lover meets lover as the wheeled floats converge. And above the heads of the audience, a gallant cavalier battles a gigantic dragon which swoops down from the iron rafters. The spectator has to dodge flying platforms, traveling hither and yon with astonishing and awe-inspiring rapidity.

Circus Numbers

The burlesque miracles of Ariosto have been reproduced as circus numbers, full of wild, grotesque clowning and staged with keen humor. The action, transpiring as you are chased from pillar to post, is a confusing riot.

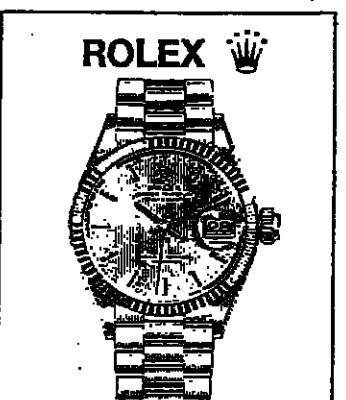
Ronconi has made amusing use of space, keeping both audience and actors on the jump. This permits the mobile spectator to view the crude, comic, energetic free-for-all from varying angles.

The acting is of a broad, barnstorming pattern—as it must be under the circumstances, the production itself being overblown and becoming unwieldy at times. The players excel as stunt men as they challenge quivering monsters of wire and string, wrestle spears from one another and indulge in lascivious embraces. As vocalists of classic poetry, they scarcely qualify. Their belting, augmented by that of the public,

echoes so thunderously in the hollow market that almost all the lines are lost in the din. As a venture in theatricalization, this fantasia from Italy, so overflowing with sound and fury, is an arresting experiment rather than an accomplishment of very lofty artistic order. Ronconi in his *mise en scène* has resurrected the public-square performance of old and crossed it with innovations from a Luna Park funhouse. The novelty is stimulating at first and then, after an hour, begins to become repetitious. But "Orlando Furioso" is worth a look.

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Music in London

Visual Disaster for Beethoven Nine

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—The splendid climax of the Beethoven year has been the performance, by Otto Klemperer and the New Philharmonia Orchestra, of the nine symphonies. The public events in the Royal Festival Hall were televised in a series of BBC-2 which came to an end on Sunday night's broadcast of the Ninth Symphony.

This has been, I would guess, the most ambitious symphonic project in television history, and doubly the most difficult. Viewing opera has its problems, goodness knows, but with opera one is at least dealing with a theatrical form which, in its very nature, has more to

offer the eye than a single individual rooted to a podium and presiding over eighty or so sedentary instrumentalists.

The symphony concert, as a television subject, is more difficult, too, than the solo recital or chamber music concert simply because of the size of the orchestra. The camera, can encompass the soloist or string quartet within the frame of the viewer's screen, with the symphony orchestra this is possible only at such a distance as to destroy any sense of intimacy or participation. The full orchestra is seen as through the wrong end of a telescope.

With video cassettes or cartridges for record player and TV set now conspicuously in the

offing, this problem of visualizing the essentially aural experience of classic music is certain to be among the most vexing musical issues of the 1970s, beginning with the still unanswered question of whether most music lovers really want to see what they have heretofore been content, outside the concert hall, merely to hear on their record player or radio.

Two Solutions

Assuming that they do, the next question is what they want to see, and how much of it. One solution is to show what the music seems to suggest in imaginative terms: is the Disney-Stokowski "Fantasia" of 30-odd years ago. Another is to concentrate on those who are making the music. This was the course chosen by BBC in the Beethoven series, and it proved, for this viewer, at least, a disaster.

There were cameras all over the place, the monitor switching from one to another, restlessly, tactlessly and tastelessly closing in on soloists, string sections, wind choirs, percussionists and so on. The result was artistically abominable if only because the eye was forever being urged to ignore the proportions established by the composer for aural perception. And then it was much too obvious. We all know what horns and oboes and clarinets and fiddles look like, and we know how they are played. There is nothing delightful, or even especially interesting, in the mere spectacle of someone playing a familiar musical instrument.

These irritations were compounded over a series of nine symphonies. One began to recognize the cameras: the one that gave us a close-up of the horns, another that dwelt on the massed double basses, still another that fastened on the neck of a second fiddle glimpsed over Klemperer's shoulder. And so one looked away, listened, and guessed at what the screen would be showing, turning from time to time to check the accuracy of one's guesses, then looking away again, or closing one's eyes, exasperated because it was all so predictable and repetitive and disruptive.

There was only one good shot: that of Klemperer, head-on and close-up, conducting. In his face and gestures one could experience the symphonies with him and his men, and participate in their realization, in a manner impossible from any seat in an auditorium. BBC, presumably, has this shot on file for the whole of the nine symphonies. Someday, one hopes, they'll have the nerve to present them again, or at least one of them, without ever taking our eyes off Klemperer, and a new fascination in the appreciation of a great conductor at work with great music.

Dining in Hong Kong

Trying Regional Dishes At a Table for Twelve

By Naomi Barry

HONG KONG.—If you can make it to Osaka, chances are that Hong Kong won't be far behind. Hong Kong has two obvious attractions, shopping and eating. Both are worth the detour.

In Hong Kong you don't eat Chinese, you eat Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, Canton, Szechuan, etc. and choose your restaurants accordingly.

The traditional restaurant is not geared for a tête-à-tête. You reserve a round table for ten or a round table for 12. This big-group way of eating makes it hard on tourists traveling alone or in small parties. Here's where clever, big-time shopping can help you. It is fairly common for an interesting customer to receive a dinner invitation.

The Crystal Palace, up one flight at 18 Cameron Road, Kowloon, is typically Chinese in that it doesn't look like much of a place. However, it serves the best Peking-style food in Hong Kong and Gerald Godfrey gave a dinner party there. Mr. Godfrey's and Charlotte Horstmann's shop at the Sea Terminal has one of the largest and most unusual collections of furniture and decorative art objects in the Far East.

The dinner included 14 courses. Course three was one of the most prized of Oriental delicacies: bear paw in chicken soup. The soup, served from a large tureen, was delicious. I didn't take the name literally until someone leaned over and lifted up the bear's paw. It was a shock, but the soup was superb. The more squeamish would certainly prefer laquered Peking duck. The crisp, sweetened,

browned skin is scored. Each guest takes a square of the skin, places it in a thin rice-flour pancake along with the top of a spring onion and a bit of thick soy sauce that tastes like plum jam. You roll the pancake around these morsels and give yourself up to bliss.

No Chinese restaurant in the West that I know of serves Beggars' Chicken, and you can find it at only a few places in Hong Kong. It is the specialty of Tien Heung Lau, 138-140 Woo Sung St., Kowloon, but usually requires advance notice. The telephone number is 662-414. The dish is said to have originated around Hangchow.

Chicken thieves in Northern China would kill their ill-gotten gain, protect it with lotus leaves which would then be coated with mud and buried in a hole in the ground filled with hot coals. At the Tien Heung Lau, a disreputable looking locale with a big reputation, a huge lump of clay is smashed before the assembled diners. The lotus-leaf-wrapped bundle inside has been baked for a minimum of two hours.

The chicken had been rubbed inside and out with salt and pepper, sesame oil and rice wine. The cavity had been stuffed with a mixture of shredded pork, spring onions, and pickled Yunnan cabbage.

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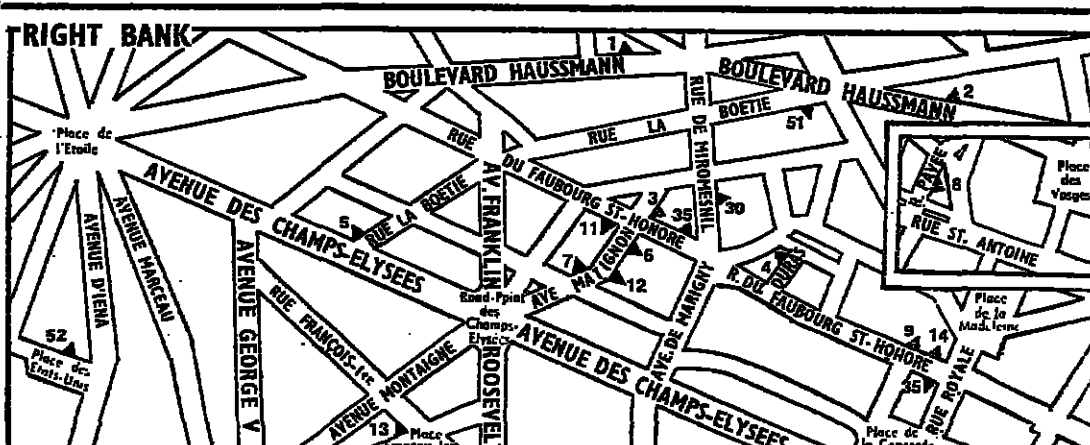
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Two-Month Slide Continues

Sterling Tumbles 14 Points
To Set New Nine-Month Low

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 6 (NYT).—The pound sterling, continuing a two-month slide in foreign exchange markets, tumbled another 14 points today to \$239.14—the lowest level since last October when west German revaluation helped spark a strong sterling recovery.

The recent decline has puzzled the general public.

However, analysts note that sterling has drifted downward rather than plunged, and attribute the decline to the competitive attraction of higher interest rates elsewhere and to seasonal weakness in sterling bloc earnings overseas.

Dealers pointed to the fact that sterling is selling at a premium over the dollar in the forward currency markets and said this bolstered their argument that sterling is basically sound.

The chief foreign exchange dealer at a leading merchant bank said, "I don't know what the situation will be six months from now, but I would not at this moment in time have any doubts about sterling's virtues."

Another trader, however, noted that the balance of payments had become less favorable and that no solution had been found for such old British bugaboos as dock strikes and wildcat strikes in the automobile industry, which threaten once again.

It was Britain's strengthening trade position, combined with the up-valuation of the deutsche mark, that brought about the return of confidence in sterling last year.

Late in 1969 and early this year, billions of dollars in foreign exchange flowed into London, enabling this country to pay off short-term debts early. The sterling rate hit a peak of \$240.71 at the end of February. The slow decline set in the middle of May.

The Labor government had argued that Britain enjoyed one of

Inter-EFTA
Trade Tops
\$1 Billion

GENEVA, July 6 (NYT).—Trade between the member nations of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in April exceeded the monthly total of \$1 billion for the first time.

Even without the \$5.5 million that Iceland, a member for only four months, contributed to the April total of \$1.04 billion, the trade between the group once known as the "outer seven" was at a new monthly high, according to the association's statistics.

Trade between the EFTA nations expanded more rapidly in April than did the total trade of the group with the world at large or with other major trading units.

April exports of the nine EFTA countries to each other were 30.5 percent higher than in the same month of 1969.

Total EFTA exports to all destinations were up 22.6 percent in April to reach \$3.7 billion.

EFTA's April exports to the United States of \$310.5 million represented a fractional decrease of 0.4 percent against a year earlier, although imports from the United States rose 8.3 percent to total \$452.9 million.

EFTA's exports to the six-nation European Economic Community rose 26 percent in April to reach \$979 million, while imports increased 33.5 percent to total \$1.4 billion.

UN Contrasts
Population,
Output HikesYearbook Notes Gaps
Among Nations' Gains

By Earl W. Foell

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 6.—In the quarter-century since World War II, worldwide production of goods and services rose at nearly twice the rate of world population growth.

Overall industrial growth was also nearly double that of population. Agricultural expansion was less dramatic—but still about 20 percent greater than the addition of mouths to feed and bodies to clothe.

So reports the impossibly dry United Nations Statistical Yearbook, published today, and focusing on the '50s versus the '60s.

Does this mean the vaunted "population explosion" had been mastered?

The UN notes that uneven distribution of the rising wealth leaves the rich-poor gap barely improved, with gross domestic product per person still amounting to less than \$1 a day in many countries.

"You've got to remember," says a long-time UN statistician, "that two cars in every garage in North America... doesn't mean two chickens in every pot in Asia."

Also, the yearbook shows a slackening trend in the '60s. World gross domestic product—the sum total of what some billion people produce—increased about 70 percent in the 1950s. In the 1960s, with roughly 2.5 billion people living at the decade's end—the increase in production was only 50 percent.

In terms of per capita gross production the percentage increase for the 1960s was 40 percent for the 1950s just 35.7 percent.

Food Output

Food production from 1952 to 1969 per person, worldwide, rose 9 percent—or about 1.1 percent a year. From 1960 to 1970, the rate dropped to an even 1 percent per year.

Despite this evidence of modest decline in the overall productivity boom, and the dangerous inequities of distribution, the postwar picture is still considered here to be remarkable evidence that mankind is able to produce faster than it reproduces.

The key summary figure shows world gross domestic product rising 2.7 times from 1950 to 1970, while population growth rose only 1.45 times. In the same period, total industrial production rose 2.8 times; agricultural output 1.65 times; food production 1.7 times; energy output 2.6 times, and both exports and imports 3.85 times.

© Los Angeles Times

Investors Taste Bear Market's Bite

By Robert A. Wright

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (NYT).—A 38-year-old engineer at Lockheed Aircraft Corp. here planned to use the profits from his 300 shares of Lockheed stock as a stake to open a law practice.

The 19-month-long bear market has obliged that plan. The market value of his stock this year ago was about \$22,500. Now, after struggling through law school at night, he finds his investment amounts to some \$2,500. On top of this, the engineer, the father of three children, might lose his job because of Lockheed's own financial problems.

This vignette is second-hand, as are most stock market stories these days, and it is typical of thousands of woeful tales, most of them anonymous, circulating throughout the country.

A Pittsburgh woman retiring from a retailing company this month is taking \$9,000 in cash from the company's retirement fund, which is invested in stock. Had she retired in January, her boss says, she would have received \$15,000.

A Denver newspaperman early this year invested most of a \$1,000 educational endowment fund for his oldest daughter in the first public issue of a meat-processing company.

"I had visions of a quick profit in time for my daughter's entry into the university this fall. Now I'm sitting with stock at a market value of less than a half of what I invested, and one daughter starting school and another the following year. It's not critical—we'll get both of them there—but I don't believe I'll be going back to the stock market."

Large or Small

Few investors—large or small—have avoided heavy losses in the prolonged stock market slide, which chopped some \$300 billion off the value of all stocks from December, 1968, to May, 1970.

The Denver man's experience and his reaction to it were widespread in a sampling of investors by correspondents of The New York Times.

There have been some disasters, brokers say, but generally these have not yet affected the smaller investors. Forced adjustment to lower levels of affluence—keeping the car for another year, cheaper vacations or lost nest eggs—were common. Many more sons may have to work part of their way through college. Some families are in a bind for cash, but livelihoods were not found threatened.

More 'Scared Money'

Banks and savings and loan associations, reporting a recent

reversal in the six months' outflow of deposits, indicate that a lot of the increased saving is "scared money" and "the remnants of investment portfolios."

A measure of the cash squeeze is the growth of loans on life insurance company policies.

These jumped to \$13.8 billion last year, equal to 7 percent of the life insurance industry's assets. In 1968, these loans totaled \$11.3 billion and in 1967, the year of the last previous sharp stock market decline, they were \$6.2 billion.

This year, life insurance loans have climbed steadily through April to a total of \$14.7 billion.

Hurting Bad

A member of the Dallas office of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith declared: "No one has been hurt that drastically," but added, "There are a lot of overextended corporate executives that are hurting bad, and no one is immune."

One Dallas executive, H. Ross Perot, is now referred to merely as the multi-millionaire, his billionaire status having disappeared in just one day last April when the market value of the Electronic Data Systems Corp. dropped 33 percent. But Mr. Perot's living standards are unlikely to change now that his \$4 million shares, having dropped further, are still worth some \$336.5 million.

Avoiding Financial Panic

How Banks Built Giant Chrysler Aid Deal

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT).—Major U.S. commercial banks, rallying to head off what they freely concede could have been a serious financial panic, assembled a loan package of more than \$400 million for Chrysler Financial Corp. in just two business days.

The story of the giant deal—due to be completed Wednesday—was pieced together from conversations over the long holiday weekend. It illustrates the solid determination of the major banks not to allow panicky psychology in the money market to create further financial problems.

The credit lines for the sales financing arm of Chrysler Corp. were the result of a team effort.

Star of Effort

But the star was the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. (the country's fourth largest bank) and, in particular, two of its senior officers—John F. McGillicuddy, vice-chairman of the board and chief lending officer, and Charles E. Woodruff, executive vice-president in charge of the national division.

Mr. McGillicuddy tells it, the story really began late on Friday, June 19, when the Nixon administration shocked Wall Street by backing down on its pledge to guarantee \$200 million in loans for Penn Central Transportation Co. The following Monday—after Penn Central's filing for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws—Chrysler Financial experienced no difficulties in doing a completely normal business in the commercial paper market.

Paper Totals

All told, it had more than \$1.5 billion in commercial paper then outstanding, a large part of very short maturity—say, three to five days.

The next day was also normal. That evening, it had \$14 million in temporarily surplus funds that it reinvested in overnight loans in the money market. Furthermore, Chrysler Financial had no bank debt that day.

But on Tuesday morning, shares of the parent Chrysler Corp. were delayed in trading on the New York Stock Exchange because a large block of stock had been dumped on the market without a buyer.

Rumors Begin

Rumors about Chrysler began to circulate in a market already hypersensitive due to the Penn Central failure.

On Wednesday, according to Gordon E. Aren, president of Chrysler Financial, the company's commercial paper sales dropped to about 40 percent of normal. Mr. Aren declined to specify what "normal" was, but he said that in May sales ran about \$100 million a day—mostly, of course, involving the rolling over of three-to-five-day paper.

On Thursday, Mr. Aren was on the phone to Manufacturers Hanover to tell the bank about the trouble.

Need for Credit

By Monday, June 22, Chrysler Financial was using well over half of its existing bank credit lines of \$950 million.

On Tuesday morning Lynn Townsend, chairman of Chrysler, flew to New York with Mr. Aren, Walter J. Simmons, vice-president and treasurer of Chrysler, and several other company officials, for a meeting at Manufacturers Hanover.

By noon the basic outlines of the deal were set, and the bankers were on the phone to other major New York City banks. Others came in later.

On Wednesday, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Aren and Mr. McGillicuddy flew to Chicago and then, late in the afternoon, to Detroit for a session with the major banks there. Meanwhile, Manufacturers Hanover

was busy grinding out a complex legal document required to complete the deal—a task that was not finally completed until 1 a.m. Friday.

Three Parts

The credit package, according to Mr. McGillicuddy, is in three basic parts. These are:

• A purchase of \$180 million to Chrysler Financial's existing \$650 million in bank lines of credit provided by a group of 26 of the 208 banks where the company already had lines.

• A purchase by the banks from Chrysler of about \$150 million in sales finance receivables that Chrysler had originally acquired in its takeover of Redison, Inc., the former sales finance subsidiary of American Motors Corp. According to Mr. Aren, Chrysler Financial had decided three months ago to liquidate this portfolio (paying off at the rate of \$20 million a month) and concentrate its activities entirely on the financing of Chrysler products. This is scheduled to be closed on Wednesday.

• A sale by Chrysler Financial of about \$80 million in leasing receivables to the Chrysler leasing corporation, which, according to Mr. McGillicuddy, does not borrow in the commercial paper market and had ample bank lines of credit to cover the transfer.

Commonwealth Reports Loss

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT).—Commonwealth United Corp. had an estimated net loss last year of \$61 million, including extraordinary losses and losses from discontinued operations, it was reported over the holiday lengthened weekend.

The financially troubled conglomerate listed its sales at \$106 million for 1969.

At the same time, it was disclosed that its wholly owned subsidiary, Sunset International Petroleum Corp., had filed a petition for reorganization under Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act on May 27. No provision for possible losses from this action has been included in the estimated Commonwealth loss because time has not permitted, the announcement stated.

Arthur Young & Co., the company's independent certified accountant, is awaiting that evaluation before it issues its report.

In 1968, the company had a net income of \$10.3 million or 98 cents a share, on revenues of \$97.5 million.

Arthur Young & Co. had held up its report pending the result of the Arthur Young & Co. audit.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,419.5 1,370.1 Profits (millions) 12.26 12.23 Per Share 0.49 0.49

Kendall Co. Second Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 53.3 53.6 Profits (millions) 1.90 2.38 Per Share 0.29 0.37

First Half 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 107.8 104.6 Profits (millions) 4.01 4.60 Per Share 0.61 0.71

Safeway Stores Second Qtr. to June 13 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,074.5 927.3 Profits (millions) 17.11 13.43 Per Share 0.67 0.53

First Half 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 2,105.4 1,818.2 Profits (millions) 28.38 25.37 Per Share 1.15 0.95

AFCA
watch it go

Wide Slip on Big Board
Is Surprise to Wall St.

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, July 6 (WP).—The stock market slid to a sharp loss in moderate trading today, much to the surprise of many analysts who could offer no reason for the steady but undramatic selling on the New York Stock Exchange.

The decline set in right at the opening bell and, except for one pause in mid-afternoon, continued through the session. Excepting that respite, the Dow Jones industrial average showed lower readings at each hourly posting.

When the tally was added up, the Dow was off by 13.48 at 675.66. At that level, the average was just above the lower limit of the "support area" where technical analysts hope for prices to consolidate in preparation for an upward push. The reading was also the lowest since May 27, when the Dow closed at 682.20 after posting its record-setting 32-point rebound.

Standard & Poor's 500 gave up 1.14 to 71.78 and the NYSE index lost 0.82 to 39.02. Both losses were relatively smaller than the 1.95 percent drop chalked up by the Dow. Trading volume ran ahead of Thursday's pre-holiday rate, with 934 million shares changing hands, up from 844 million in the previous session.

Analysts offered no defense for the selling. They pointed out that second-quarter corporate earnings will begin coming into the Street this month. The reports are expected to show lower results than in 1969, but there are few guesses as to how much lower they might be. For the first quarter, analysts had anticipated a decline of 5 to 10 percent from 1969 levels, but the actual figures turned out to be about 12 percent lower.

The selling ran through virtually all groups—each of the 15 most active stocks of the day showed losses, with an apparent emphasis on computer issues.

In that group, Memorex dropped 7 5/8 to 55 1/8, Burroughs to 7 7/8 to 79 1/8, IBM fell 6 1/4 to 244 1/2 and Sperry Rand lost 1 point to 24 3/4.

Mutual funds and other institutions clung mostly to the sidelines, as they have for the past several months. The exchange reported 40 transactions of 10,000 shares or more—not including opening trades—down from 52 large blocks on Thursday and about one-third the number during active rising markets a year or two ago.

Some mutual fund managers, in

Status Report
Sets Off Sales
Of Poseidon

SYDNEY, July 6 (AP).—Directors of Australia's glamour nickel prospecting company, Poseidon, announced today that ore potential indicates an output operation in the range of 700,000 to 1.3 million tons a year.

But the eagerly-awaited quarterly report does not answer the main question: the extent of proven ore reserves.

"Drilling is still too broadly spaced to calculate the further proven ore reserve position," said the report.

The report noted as "significant developments":

• The extension, in both length and depth, of existing "D" shoot, which is now similar to and may later prove to be of greater significance than Shirley shoot.

• Discovery of two additional ore shoots.

Speculation in Poseidon shares has made and lost fortunes for stock gamblers in Australia, Britain and elsewhere as the value of shares fluctuated between less than \$1 and \$20 Australian (\$323 U.S.) in the last year. Poseidon also caused some excitement on the London Stock Exchange today, dropping \$20.30 to close at 248 10 shillings (\$116.40).

Tokyo Exchange

July 6, 1970
Price
Yen
Asahi Glass ... 150 Matsui E. Ind. 546
Canon Cam. ... 350 Matsui E. Wks 690
Daikin ... 228 Matsui Ind. 1st 67
Fujitsu ... 385 Matsui & Co. 164
Fujitsu Photo ... 468 Matsushita 328
Fujitsu Elec. ... 406 Nippon Elec. 237
Hitachi ... 111 Shideido ... 910
Honda ... 124 Sony Corp. 2,106
C. Tech. ... 120 Sumitomo Bk. 297
Jap. Air Lines 1,500 Taisei Marine 111
Kao Soap ... 314 Takeda Chem. 306
Kasei ... 601 Telen ... 22
Kikkawa ... 177 Tokyo Marine 242
Komatsu ... 184 Toray ... 232
Kubota L. Wks. 187 Toyota Motor 553
Previous * Ex-dividend

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Summary Financial Statements as of March 31, 1970
(thousands of lux. francs)

BALANCE SHEET		LIABILITIES	
ASSETS		Liabilities to banks	7,905,242
Liquid Assets	696,293	Deposits	850,213
Balance with banks	4,337,015	Sundry creditors	818
Bills	123,160	Miscellaneous	207,602
Other advances	2,764,930	Capital and Reserves	662,500
Securities	1,641,317	Provisions for contingencies and depreciation	106,566
Miscellaneous	159,869	Net profit	27,119
Fixed assets	37,476		
	9,760,060		9,760,060
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		REVENUE	
EXPENDITURE		Interest and commissions	701,588
Interest and commissions	660,966	Income from securities, investments in subsidiaries and real estate	112,604
General expenses	48,180	Other income	1,569
Provisions for contingencies and depreciation	93,606	Balance brought forward	31
Other expenditure	409	Release of provisions for contingencies and depreciation	14,488
Net profit	27,119		830,280
	830,280		

The financial balance sheet and profit and loss account will be published in the "Memorial-Revue des Sociétés de Banques" of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

Please direct enquiries to: COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A.
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 —		Stocks and Bonds	Sts. 100%	First		High		Low		Last	Net Ch'ge
High	Low			High	Low	High	Low				

(Continued from Page 8)

[illegible]

I-K

10	5%	JACKAL	24	4	5%	57%	3%
10	7	JACKAL pf.40	4	5%	57%	3%	
11	6%	Jeeper 20	1	6%	60%	6%	1%
11	7	Jeeper 20	1	6%	60%	6%	1%
12	7	Jama Firm	51	9%	9%	9%	1%
20	24	Jama Frd pn	11	12%	12%	9%	1%
20	24	Jama Frd pn	11	12%	12%	9%	1%
23	14%	Jargens 50	5	12%	15%	13%	1%
37	46	JarPcL 50	y100	50	50	50	41
37	46	JarPcL 50	y100	50	50	50	41
23	20%	Jim Wall 40	54	26	26	25%	1%
23	20%	Jimw pr.80	50	26	26	25%	1%
37	46	Jm 50	100	100%	100%	100%	1%
37	46	JonMan 120	147	31%	31%	31%	1%
30	31%	John John 30	140	4%	4%	4%	1%
30	31%	John John 30	140	4%	4%	4%	1%
30	31%	Johns 50	24	26%	26%	25%	1%
30	31%	Jorgenson 13	41	41%	41	41%	1%
23	16%	Jorgenson 13	41	18%	18%	18%	1%
23	16%	Jorgenson 13	41	18%	18%	18%	1%
33	33	Joy Mfg 1.0	x59	40%	40%	40%	1%
42	25%	Kaser A1 10	47	28%	28%	27%	1%
42	25%	Kaser A1 10	47	28%	28%	27%	1%
71	58	KAZAL pf.12	1	54%	54%	54%	1%
23	17%	KAZAL pf.12	1	18%	18%	18%	1%
23	17%	KAZAL pf.12	1	18%	18%	18%	1%
41	25%	KC Seouml 2	2	26	26	25%	1%
41	25%	KC Seouml 2	2	26	26	25%	1%
16	6%	KanPcL 1.25	8	18%	18%	18%	1%
16	6%	KanPcL 1.25	8	18%	18%	18%	1%
23	12	Kaweb 20	8	13%	13%	13%	1%
23	12	Kaweb 20	8	13%	13%	13%	1%
42	25%	Kaweb 20	8	13%	13%	13%	1%
42	25%	Kaweb 20	8	13%	13%	13%	1%
34	16%	Kellogg 1.70	10	16%	16%	16%	1%
15	15%	Keller 1.20	5	16%	16%	16%	1%
15	15%	Keller 1.20	5	16%	16%	16%	1%
35	21	Kennerly 80	22	20%	21	20%	1%
35	21	Kennerly 80	22	20%	21	20%	1%
48	32	KFCF Del 10	102	14%	14%	14%	1%
23	23	KU UH 1.50	2	22%	22%	22%	1%
23	23	KU UH 1.50	2	22%	22%	22%	1%
42	25	Kar Al 1.25	50	6%	6%	6%	1%
42	25	Kide Co 1.25	2	16%	16%	16%	1%
42	25	Kide Co 1.25	2	16%	16%	16%	1%
25	25%	Kmbic 1.20	36	39%	39	39%	1%
25	25%	Kmbic 1.20	36	39%	39	39%	1%
36	21	KRNKNS 25	46	22%	22%	22	1%

— 1970 —		Stocks and	Sls.				Net
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100%.	First.	High	Low	Last. Ch'ge

50	29 ¹ / ₂	Kirsch Co 1	42	29 ¹ / ₂	29 ¹ / ₂	28 ³ / ₄	28 ⁵ / ₈	1 1/2
46 ¹ / ₂	28	KLM A 2.49g	8	29 ⁷ / ₈	30	9 ¹ / ₄	29 ³ / ₄	1 1/2

[illegible]

25 ¹ / ₂	18 ¹ / ₂	Lowenstein .90	23	20 ⁷ / ₈	20 ⁷ / ₈ A	20 ³ / ₄	20 ³ / ₄	— 1/8
69	39	Lubrizol .60	30	52	52 ¹ / ₈	50 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂	— 1 ¹ / ₂

26%	1	MacAnF	30	16%	17	5	161%	34
26%	2	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	3	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	4	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	5	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	6	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	7	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	8	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	9	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	10	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	11	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	12	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	13	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	14	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	15	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	16	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	17	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	18	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	19	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	20	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	21	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	22	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	23	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	24	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	25	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	26	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	27	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	28	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	29	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	30	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	31	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	32	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	33	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	34	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	35	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	36	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	37	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	38	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	39	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	40	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	41	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	42	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	43	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	44	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	45	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	46	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	47	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	48	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	49	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	50	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	51	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	52	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	53	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	54	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	55	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	56	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	57	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	58	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	59	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	60	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	61	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	62	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	63	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	64	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	65	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	66	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	67	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	68	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	69	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	70	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	71	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	72	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	73	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	74	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	75	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	76	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	77	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	78	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	79	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	80	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	81	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	82	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	83	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	84	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	85	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	86	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	87	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	88	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	89	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	90	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	91	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	92	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	93	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	94	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	95	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	96	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	97	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	98	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	99	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14
26%	100	MacDon	20	15	9	6	81%	14

— 1970 —		Stocks and	Sts.	Net			
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last. Ch'ge

29	11 ¹⁴	McGhill	.60a	162	11 ¹⁴	11 ¹⁵	11 ¹⁶	11 ¹⁷	11 ¹⁸ — 1 ¹⁹
47	19	McGill	pf1.20	3	20	20	19 ²⁰	19 ²¹	19 ²² — 1 ²³
415	33 ¹	McGill	20	1	20	20	19 ²⁰	19 ²¹	19 ²² — 1 ²³

[illegible]

72% 197's Murp y 1.23 7 21¹/₄ 21¹/₄ 20³/₄ 20³/₄—1¹/₂K

[illegible]

214	14 1/2	NoAmCar	1	22	16 1/2	17	16 1/8	16 1/8	4 1/2
22	11	NAmCoal	.60	7	12 1/2	12 3/8	12 1/4	12 3/8	2 1/2
54 1/2	20	NorAmPhil	1	78	20 1/2	20 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	1

23%	10-2	NOAM/RK	.20	103	10	10%	10%	10%	10%
15%	12%	NOeast Ut	.94	172	12½	12%	12½	12½	12½
11½	10	NorCenGs	.60	15	10%	10%	10½	10½	1½

[illegible]

1-16	PacPowLt	rt	759	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16	
2734	14	Pac Swt	Air	34	15%	15%	15%	15%
203-	1634	PacT&T	120	52	17	17	1634	1634

17%	75%	Pact/CT	6.0	2190	77%	77%	14%
18%	76%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
19%	77%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
20%	78%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
21%	79%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
22%	80%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
23%	81%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
24%	82%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
25%	83%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
26%	84%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
27%	85%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
28%	86%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
29%	87%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
30%	88%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
31%	89%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
32%	90%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
33%	91%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
34%	92%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
35%	93%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
36%	94%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
37%	95%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
38%	96%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
39%	97%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
40%	98%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
41%	99%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
42%	100%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
43%	101%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
44%	102%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
45%	103%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
46%	104%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
47%	105%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
48%	106%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
49%	107%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
50%	108%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
51%	109%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
52%	110%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
53%	111%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
54%	112%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
55%	113%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
56%	114%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
57%	115%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
58%	116%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
59%	117%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
60%	118%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
61%	119%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
62%	120%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
63%	121%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
64%	122%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
65%	123%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
66%	124%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
67%	125%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
68%	126%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
69%	127%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
70%	128%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
71%	129%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
72%	130%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
73%	131%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
74%	132%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
75%	133%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
76%	134%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
77%	135%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
78%	136%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
79%	137%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
80%	138%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
81%	139%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
82%	140%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
83%	141%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
84%	142%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
85%	143%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
86%	144%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
87%	145%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
88%	146%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
89%	147%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
90%	148%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
91%	149%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
92%	150%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
93%	151%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
94%	152%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
95%	153%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
96%	154%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
97%	155%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
98%	156%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
99%	157%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%
100%	158%	Pact	Act	6.0	77%	77%	14%

1594	1194	Pit Fore 80	200	281a	281a	271a	271a	19
324	2412	Pinson 50	200	281a	281a	271a	271a	14
5714	135a	Plan Resrch	144	151a	151a	151a	151a	3

1304	51	Polaroid	.22	714	537	537	51-2	51-0	1
174	13 1/2	Portec	1.20	1	144	144	144	144	1
				16	171	171	17	17	1

[illegible]

37	22½	ReynMat 1.10	32	24	24	23½	23½—1½
83¼	63¼	ReynMat pf4.50	x2	65	65	65	65 +7½

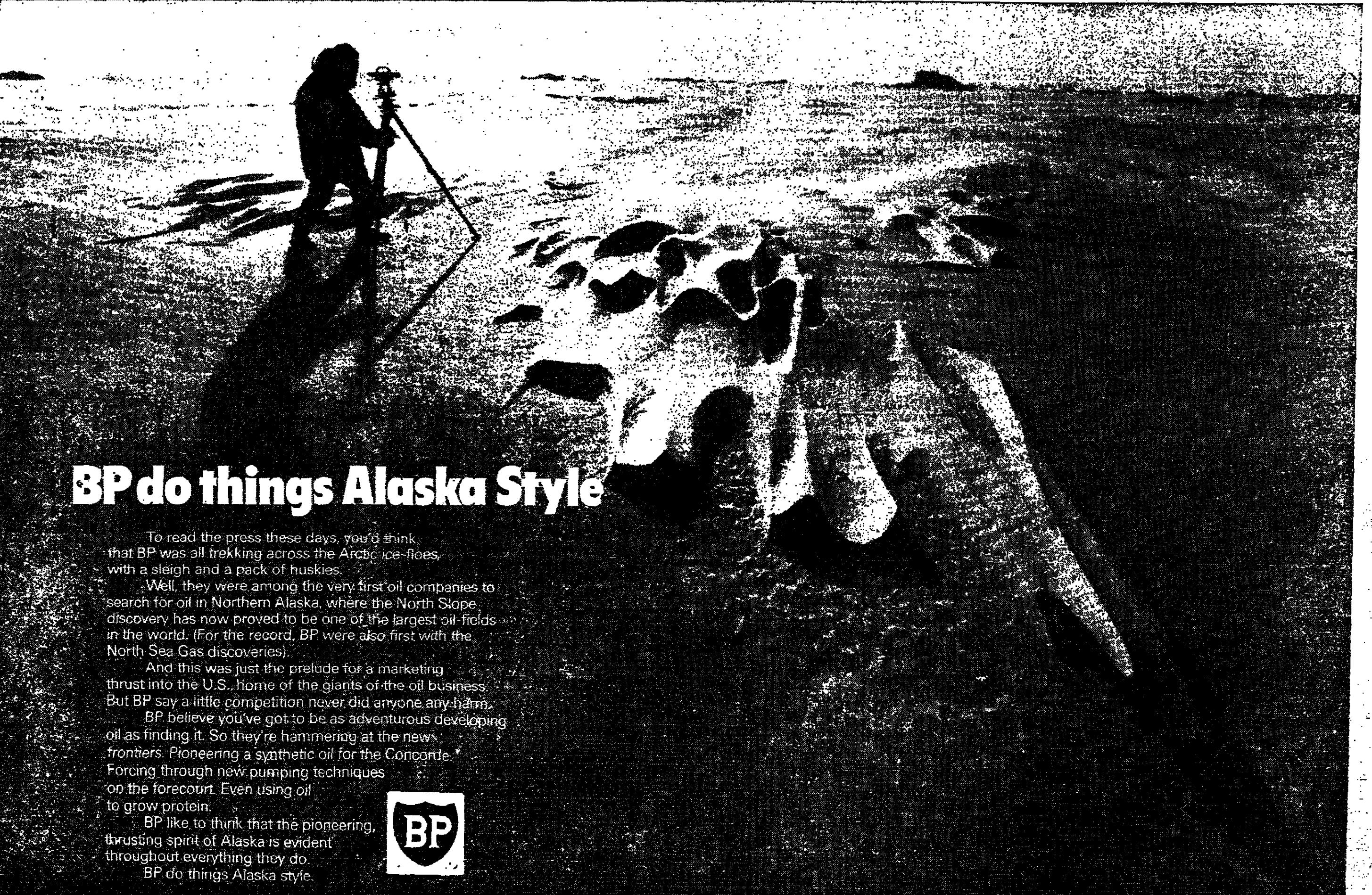
[illegible]

22-8	5	SciRes	81.41k	25	51.3	51.3	49.9	49.9
24-4	11.8	SCM Co	.600	36	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2

9'4	145g	ScottLadF	.16	2	15	13	15	15
16'4	101a	ScottFz	.80	11	11'4	11'4	10'4	10'4
	101a	ScottFz	.80	8	10'4	10'4	10'4	10'4

252	154	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
251	153	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
250	152	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
249	151	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
248	150	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
247	149	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
246	148	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
245	147	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
244	146	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
243	145	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
242	144	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
241	143	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
240	142	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
239	141	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
238	140	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
237	139	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
236	138	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
235	137	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
234	136	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
233	135	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
232	134	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
231	133	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
230	132	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
229	131	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
228	130	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
227	129	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
226	128	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
225	127	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
224	126	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
223	125	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
222	124	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
221	123	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
220	122	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
219	121	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
218	120	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
217	119	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
216	118	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
215	117	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
214	116	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
213	115	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
212	114	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
211	113	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
210	112	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
209	111	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
208	110	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
207	109	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
206	108	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
205	107	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
204	106	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
203	105	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
202	104	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
201	103	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
200	102	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
199	101	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
198	100	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
197	99	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
196	98	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
195	97	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
194	96	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
193	95	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
192	94	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
191	93	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24
190	92	Scott Paper I	161	25	24	25	24

20%	24 1/2	Sperry R	37e	344	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
25%	10 1/2	Sprague	40	13	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
					13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13

[illegible]

BP do things Alaska Style

To read the press these days, you'd think that BP was all trekking across the Arctic ice-floes, with a sleigh and a pack of huskies.


Well, they were among the very first oil companies to search for oil in Northern Alaska, where the North Slope discovery has now proved to be one of the largest oil fields in the world. (For the record, BP were also first with the North Sea Gas discoveries).

And this was just the prelude for a marketing thrust into the U.S., home of the giants of the oil business. But BP say a little competition never did anyone any harm.

BP believe you've got to be as adventurous developing oil as finding it. So they're hammering at the new frontiers. Pioneering a synthetic oil for the Concorde. Forcing through new pumping techniques on the forecourt. Even using oil to grow protein.

BP like to think that the pioneering, thrusting spirit of Alaska is evident throughout everything they do.

BP do things Alaska style.



Shot on North Slope Alaska — miles 5th Concorde

Sweep Doubleheader by 7-3 Scores

Nats Extend Yankees' Slump

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT).—Just when the New York Yankees hoped to be at their best, they were at their worst.

To the disappointment of most of the 23,243 spectators at Yankee Stadium yesterday, they lost a double-header for the first time this season as the Washington Senators won each game by a 7-3 score. With eight defeats in their last 10 games, they're in their most serious slump of the season at the most inopportune time.

Tomorrow night, the Yankees will open a three-game series in Baltimore. Only two games behind the first-place Orioles a week ago in the Eastern Division of the American League, the Yankees now trail the Orioles by 5 1/2 games and they are only 1 1/2 games ahead of the third-place Detroit Tigers.

In the first game, Frank Howard

drove in four runs with two bases

loaded singles.

In the second game, the Yankee starter, Gary Waslewski, was lifted after a walk, Del Unser's homer, a walk and a hit batsman. In the second inning, the Senators added four runs, two of which were unearned because of Michael's fumble of Thurman Munson's force-play peg to second, and Cater's throwing error.

After that, Jim Shellenback, a left-hander who was once a Yankee farmhand, coasted until the ninth when Darold Knowles entered a bases-loaded, none-out situation and minimized it by fanning Roy White for his 18th save.

Orioles 2, Tigers 0

Boog Powell increased his American League runs-batted-in lead to 85 by knocking in both runs with a single and a sacrifice fly as Baltimore defeated Denny McLain and Detroit, 3-0. It was McLain's

second appearance since returning from a four-month suspension and his first loss.

Jim Palmer retired the first 13 batters for the Orioles and pitched a three-hitter to gain his 12th victory against five losses.

Angels 5, Athletics 1

Ken Tatum, in relief of Andy Messersmith, gained his 14th save as California downed Oakland, 5-1. Messersmith was credited with his first victory since June 12.

Dodgers 4, Giants 0

Bill Singer, who left the disabled list less than a month ago, pitched Los Angeles to its first Candlestick Park sweep in eight years with a 4-0 victory over San Francisco.

Monday's Game

Cubs 3, Expos 2

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP).—Ron Santo's two-run homer in the fourth along with Don Kessinger's triple and Johnny Callison's sacrifice fly in the sixth helped Chicago edge Montreal, 3-2, tonight in the first game of a doubleheader.

The Expos loaded the bases in the ninth when Rusty Staub singled, Ron Fairly doubled and Jim Cosger was walked intentionally. With nobody out, Roberto Rodriguez relieved starter Bill Hands and struck out Johnny Bateman and Coco Laboy and ended the game by making Bob Bailey ground out.

Hands, 10-7, was cruising with a one-hit shutout until the seventh when Fairly cracked his eighth homer. Pinch hitter Bailey closed the gap with his eighth homer in the eighth.

Carl Morton, 9-6, was equally steady and yielded only four hits until he departed for pinch batter in the eighth. Morton, however, issued a walk before Santo cracked his eighth homer of the season and first since June 18.

Merckx Lead Grows; Captures 10th Leg

DIVONNE-LES-BAINS, France, July 6 (AP).—Eddy Merckx of Belgium today

closed his main rivals in the 10th leg of the Tour de France bicycle race. He beat out Guerrino Tosoletti of Italy in the sprint to win the leg and left his closest competitors in the overall standings far behind.

Merckx picked up more than 8 minutes on Walter Godefroot of Belgium who had been second, and left just behind fourth in the overall standings, Jean Janssens of Holland and Herman Van Springel of Belgium who had been third and fourth.

Merckx was timed in 5 hours, 52 minutes, 36 seconds for the 241 kilometers (149 miles) from Bel-fort to Divonne-les-Bains. Tosoletti and Georges Pintens of Belgium, in third place, were given the same time.

Joop Zoetemelk of Holland, who finished fourth in 5:52:38, leaped from fifth to second place in the overall standings, two minutes 51 seconds behind Merckx.

They haven't put the thermometer in at Riverfront, but Sonny Jackson of the Braves said after the first game there, "It makes you sweat just standing there."

The Scoreboard

MOTORCYCLING—At Barcelona, British racer Dave Duggan and his 1969 Honda 650 c.c. won the 24-hour international motorcycle race here.

S O A B I N G — At Mexico City, schoolteachers from the United States and West Germany were named winners of the 12th annual international chess championships after two weeks in alternating cities and separately from West Texas.

George Moffat, 43, a school teacher from Elizabeth, N.J., won the open class and high school teacher Helmut Reichmann of West Germany took the standard class. Reichmann at 28 years of age was the youngest ever to win the world title in any class.

FENCING—At Le Bourget, France, Frank Chappot of Wallpack, N.J., won the third event in the French official amateur competition being held in conjunction with the world championships.

Britain's Harvey Smith, riding "Mallie Brown," was the first qualifying event in the world jumping championships here.

MOTORCYCLING—At Francorchamps, Belgium, Aalt Toerenen of Holland on a Yamaha won the Belgian Motorcycle Grand Prix in the 250 c.c. class, completing the 54.4 kilometers in 22:21.3 at an average speed of 144.84 kmh. Second was world champion Angel Nieto of Spain on a Derbi in 22:28.8 at 144.14 kmh.

SAILING—At Le Bourget, France, Marie Leguillon of France won the European world championships of 5.5 meter sailing craft. Leguillon finished second in the seventh and final race of the week long event but took the championship in overall standings.

Nathaniel, of Sweden who had swept first place with the Frenchman all week, finished second. Third place went to Sigmund of Switzerland.

At Papete, Tahiti, the American ketch, Blot, sailed into Papetia Harbor in first place in the Los Angeles to Tahiti race. Twenty-five minutes behind was the Chilean ketch, "GOLF" at Glemages, Charles "Chuck" Koestis, 87 years old, today won the fifth International Amateur Seniors' golf championship by 21 strokes over his nearest challenger in the field of nearly 300 from 18 countries. Koestis, from Detroit, shot 69 on the par-72 Kings Course and then worked his way around the par-72 Queens Course in 69-67 for a 136.

Jude Poyner of Beverly Hills, Calif., was second with 282, followed by Joe Shephard, Kalamazoo, Mich., with 293 and Leann Sakaguchi, Japan, with 300.

FENCING—At New York, Tom Losarey, a tall, lean senior at Passaic (N.J.) High School, became the first 17-year-old fencing champion as the National Championships began a 16-day run yesterday in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Commodore.

FRAT AND FIELD—At Jamaica, Donald Quattrone of the Belgians won the 200 and 400 meters respectively, while Tunisian Mansour Gueyba was first in the 1,500 meters.

At Los Angeles, Chi Cheng of the Republic of China ran the fastest 228 m. and second fastest 400 m. in the 47th National Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships at University of California at Los Angeles. Miss Chi won the 228 m. in 2:42.

However, she was aided by a 3.3 mile an hour wind, slightly over the allowable 1.4 m.p.h. She officially set a women's world mark in preliminaries by winning her heat in 2:26. Miss Chi captured the 100 in the meet record-breaking time of 10.2.

She set the world record at 10.0. Sixteen-year-old Marie Laing, a high school senior from Scotland, shattered the American Women's record for the 400-yard dash with a time of 52.8 seconds. Miss Laing lowered the American record of 53.3 set in 1968 by Janet Cooke of Los Angeles.

At Berlin, East Germany's Peter Frenkel, in the final event of the day at the East German track and field championships at Erfurt, set a new world record in the 50-kilometer walk. Frenkel was clocked in 1:13:50, breaking the mark of 1:25:43.8, held by Gennadi Agapov of Russia.

Cleveland 811 811 800-4 12 1

Boston 800 800 800-3 15 0

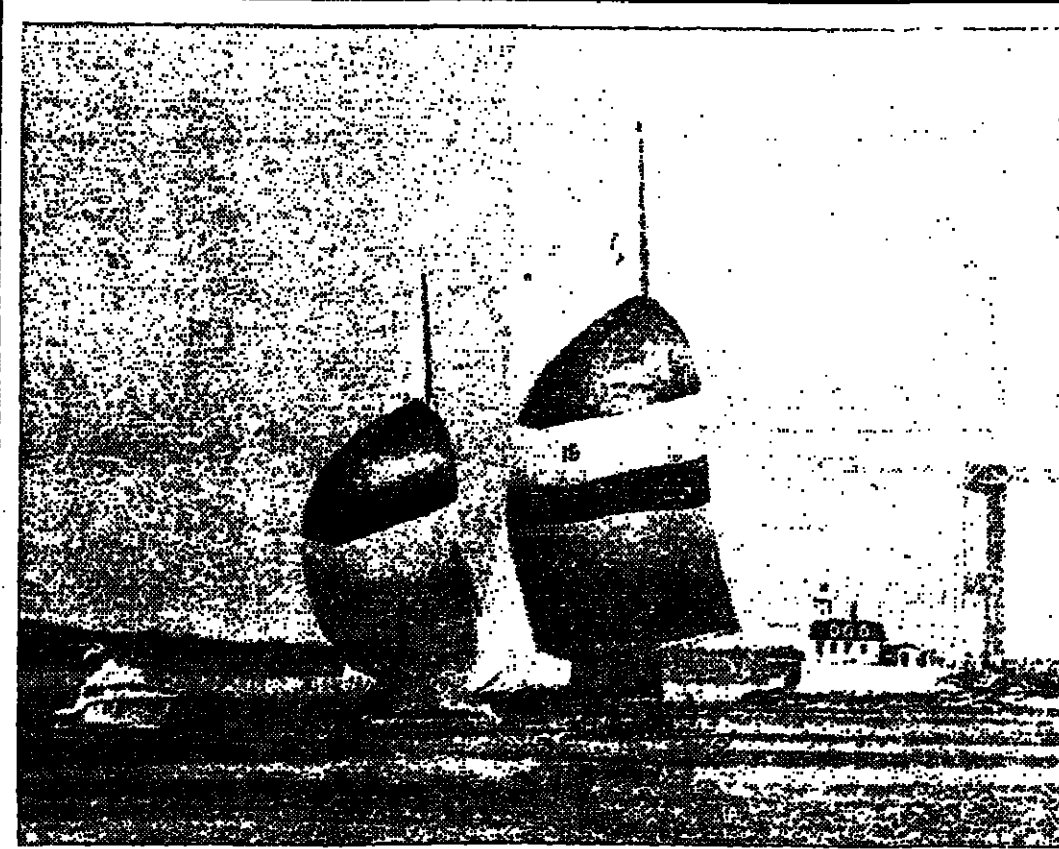
Austin, Houston (5), Higgins (8), Elsworth (6) and Posey, Nagy, Romo (6) and Moore.

Nagay, Nagay (3-1), L-Austin (7-2), KFF-Nuttall (11-2), Kennedy (16-1), Roloff (24).

Cleveland 800 800 800-3 15 0

Baltimore 800 800 800-3 15 0

California (12-5) and Henderson, L-McLain (8-4).



SPINNAKERS SET—Valiant, left, and Weatherly pass in lower Narragansett Bay. Weatherly defended for U.S. in '62. Valiant will compete for America's Cup this year.

America's Cup Trials Start Today

By Steve Cady

NEWPORT, R.I., July 6 (NYT).—Sandpaper and hoses were the busiest pieces of equipment on the America's Cup scene last weekend.

With the observation trials about to begin, all three 12-meter yachts competing for the role of Cup defender spent most of the day out of the water.

The 12-day trials are scheduled to begin tomorrow. But out of respect for the late Harold S. Vanderbilt, no racing will be held tomorrow morning when memorial services are scheduled here for the three-time Cup skipper, who died Saturday at the age of 85.

Instead the trials will begin in the afternoon. Valiant, hauled out of the water last Friday night, and Intrepid, hauled Saturday night, spent the day side by side on adjacent marine railways at the Newport shipyard. The similarities in lower hull configuration were apparent between brand new Valiant and 3-year-old Intrepid, the redesigned 1967 Cup defender.

Her special hydraulic lift at Williams & Manchester shipyard.

Six crewmen on two rafts scrubbed and sanded Heritage's black underbody, getting covered in the process by the special paint. The mixture, containing large amounts of graphite, is an unusually "slippery" coating that washes away under light sanding.

Yard workers using spoon-shaped air chisels gouged 1,000 pounds of lead from Heritage's keel, and the boat is expected to be measured again. The lead keel originally weighed 33,000 pounds.

Valiant's major repair job involved the lower part of the trim tab, damaged when the sloop went aground while being towed to her berth the day she arrived here.

Intrepid appears to have got rid of the "wrinkles" in her hull that caused concern after the preliminary trials last month on Long Island Sound. Foam material used by Britton Chance Jr. in filling out the after section of the hull had contracted, leaving vertical corrugations. The foam was replaced by wood planking in a nine-day operation and the problem seems to have disappeared.

The Dallas Cowboys open training camp Friday at Thousand Oaks

while the defending world champion Kansas City Chiefs start on Saturday at Liberty, Mo. Other teams will follow in a day or two with rookies reporting a week earlier than veterans.

Under the realignment format approved last winter, the NFL will operate as a 26-team league split into the National Conference and the American Conference.

The structure follows almost exactly the original blueprint drawn up in the joint merger announcement of June 8, 1966, ending the "war" between the National and American Football Leagues.

Training camp opens with two coaching changes in the American Conference. Don Shula moved from Baltimore to Miami and Don McCaffery replaced Shula with the Colts.

Kansas City opens training camp with basically the same club that won the Super Bowl. Most promising newcomer to the Chiefs' camp is Sid Smith, former Southern California tackle who was the team's No. 1 draft choice.

Coach Hank Stram, noting that "football is a game of now," says "to repeat in 1970 will be an even greater challenge to our squad."

Minnesota, the club the Chiefs beat in the Super Bowl, also will rely heavily on holdover personnel. John Ward, a 265-pound defensive tackle from Oklahoma State, is the team's top new prospect. The key to the Vikings' season may be the Sept. 20 date Minnesota has with Kansas City.

Coach Tom Landry, who began reevaluating his Dallas club after last season's loss to Cleveland in the Eastern Conference title game, expects to make a series of small changes which include shifting all-NFL tackle Ralph Nelly to right tackle and all-NFL safety Mel Renfro to right cornerback.

McCaffery says he doesn't plan a lot of changes at Baltimore. "There's no reason why we can't win with a healthy Johnny Unitas," says the new Colts coach.

The new 26-team National Football League begins field operations this weekend, kicking off a long hot summer in which young rookies battle for starting positions and older players fight to get in shape and keep their jobs.

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Wins Open by 3 Shots

Zarley's 'Moon Shot' Spurs Canadian Victory

By Lincoln A. Werden

LONDON, Ontario, July 6 (NYT).—Kermit Zarley no longer objects to being called "the pro from the moon." Bob Hope, the comedian, gave him that designation after Zarley won the 1968 Kaiser Open in Napa, Calif.

Yesterday, Zarley, on the way to winning the Canadian Open golf championship with a closing five-under-par 67 for 279, said: "When I hit my wedge at the 14th, it was a blind shot from the fairway. I couldn't see where the ball was going, but it struck the flagstick. It was like firing at the moon."

The ball caromed and stopped 20 feet from the flagstick as the gallery at the London Hunt and Country Club cheered. Then the long striding, 32-year-old professional from Seattle rolled in the putt for a birdie 3.

It gave him a 10-under-par total at that point for the tournament. A bogey followed, but then Zarley reeled off three pars and completed a nine-under-par aggregate for 72 holes to win by three strokes.

While Zarley was gaining \$25,000 of the \$125,000 purse, his first international crown and his second victory since joining the tour in 1964, his wife and two young daughters were spending the afternoon in a nearby park.

"They had no idea about how well I was playing," said Zarley. "After all, I started out tied for eighth and four shots back."

Gibby Gilbert, the first-round pace-setter, finished second with a 71 for 282. Chi Chi Rodriguez, who shared the 54-hole lead with Labron Harris Jr., dropped back with a 75 to the Bob Stone, the 36-hole leader, at 283 for third. Harris took 78 for 354.

Zarley's late spur was reminiscent of his triumph in Napa, in which he started the final round with a four-stroke deficit.

Meanwhile, George Archer carded 77 for 286 and Gary Cowan, the Canadian amateur who had been tied for sixth, took eighth at two holes going out and finished with 79 for 290.

Nick Westlock, a 53-year-old Ontario resident, won low amateur scoring honors for the 19th time in this event with a 289.

Before yesterday, Zarley was 77th on this year's money list with \$13,829. He was among the non-exempt golfers often called "rabbits." He also was 73d on the 1969 roster.

Zarley, a 6-foot-1-inch, 165-pound graduate of the University of Houston, won the National Collegiate golf title in 1962. His father, Texas.

Vince on Mend

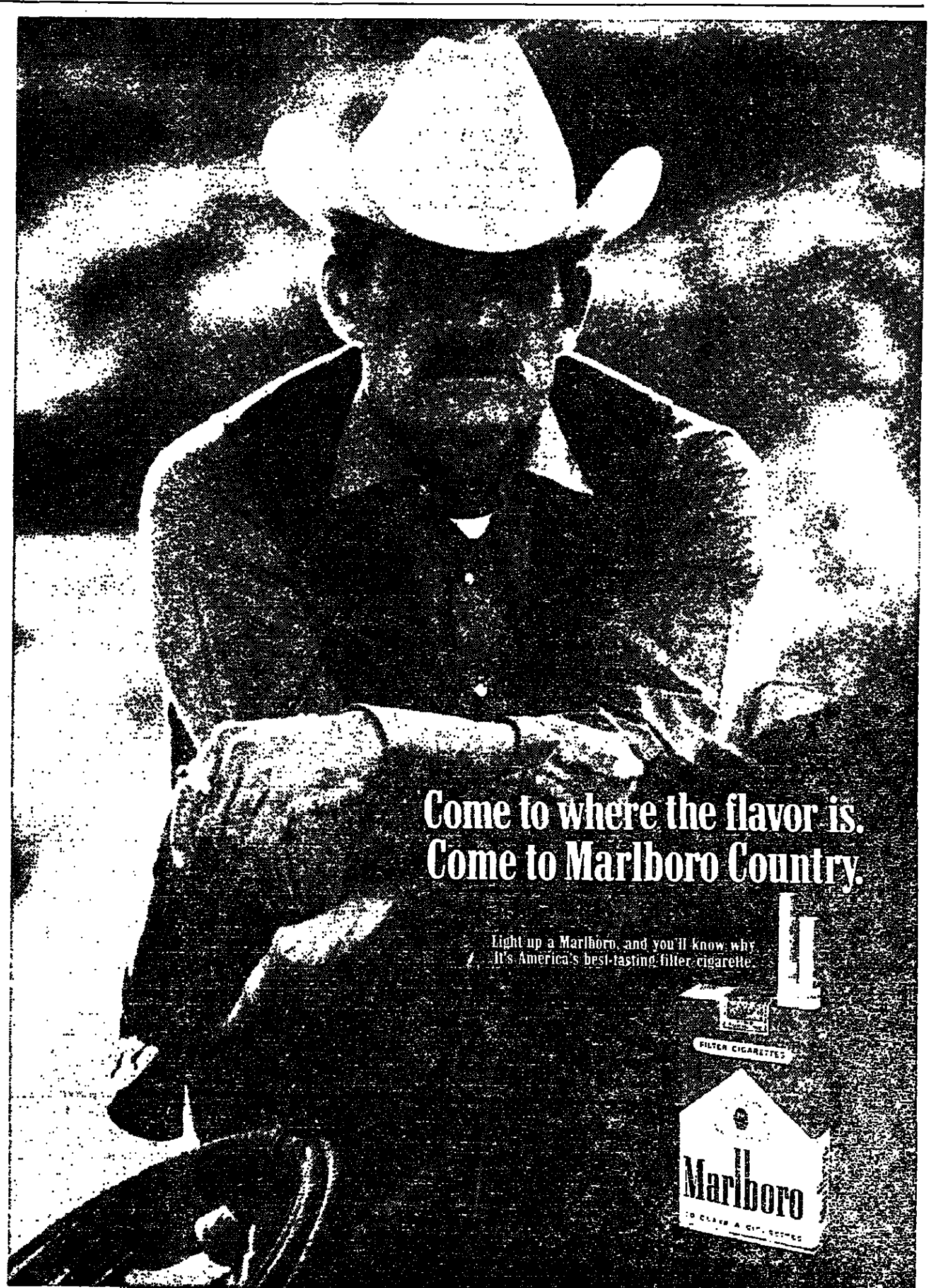
In Washington

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT).—Vince Lombardi is recuperating satisfactorily at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington.

There has been no comment on tests of the tumor removed from Lombardi and there will be none, in keeping with a family request, according to a hospital spokesman.

Card Has Surgery

ST. LOUIS, July 6 (UPI).—Eric Harris, third-round draft choice of the St. Louis Cardinals and a former defensive backfield star at Colorado, underwent surgery to repair a torn ligament in his right knee. Harris suffered the injury Saturday night in the Coaches' All-America game in Lubbock, Texas.

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It's America's best-tasting filter cigarette.

TO ENJOY A CIGARETTE

Top Batters and Pitchers

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batter	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Curtis, Atlanta	78	300	60	102	.340
Perez, Cincinnati	69	282	60	100	.355
Clemens, Philadelphia	85	321	87	107	.333
Grubbs, Chicago	72	245	50	83	.339
Grubbs, Philadelphia	76	251	48	84	.334
Gaston, San Diego	77	309	46	102	.331
Tolan, Cincinnati	73	270	38	88	.326
Pore, Cincinnati	67	218	42	101	.317
S. Williams, Chi.	77	312	67	99	.314
Dietz, S.F.	69	243	40	78	.324

RUNS—Bonds, S.F., 68; B. Williams, Chicago, 67; Rice, Cincinnati, 62; Evers, S.F., 61; Perez, Cincinnati, 60; Carls, Atlanta, 59; B. Aaron, Atlanta, 58.

HITS—Batted In—Perez, Cincinnati, 54; B. Williams, Chicago, 73; B. Aaron, Atlanta, 71; Carls, Atlanta, 60; Bonds, Cincinnati, 59.

HITS—Perez, Cincinnati, 109; Carls, Atlanta, 102; Gaston, S.F., 102; Rice, Cincinnati, 101; M. Alou, Pittsburgh, 101.

DOUBLES—Bench, Cincinnati, 23; P. Parker, L.A., 20; Wynne, Houston, 21; Cowley, A.L., 20; Cardenas, St. Louis, 20.

TRIPLES—Kestner, Chicago, 8; Bonds, Cincinnati, 8; W. Davis, L.A., 8; Morgan, Boston, 7; Clemens, Pittsburgh, 7.

HOME RUNS—Perez, Cincinnati, 27; Bonds, Cincinnati, 25; B. Williams, Chi., 24; B. Aaron, Atlanta, 24; R. Allen, St. Louis, 22.

STOLEN BASES—Tolan, Cincinnati, 27; Bonds, S.F., 27; W. Davis, L.A., 21; Williams, S.F., 21; Asper, N.Y., 18.

PITCHING DECISIONS—Shannon, Cincinnati, 15-1, .929, 2.71 ERA; Nash, Atlanta, 10-2, .833, 3.47; Gibson, St. Louis, 12-5, .880, 3.28; Seaver, N.Y., 5-2, .769, 3.24; Billingham, Houston, 6-3, .750, 3.24.

STRIKEOUTS—Seaver, N.Y., 167; Gibson, St. Louis, 140; Jenkins, Chicago, 137; Perry, S.F., 128; Carlton, St. Louis, 125.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batter	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
A. Johnson, Cal.	73	313	43	104	.332
White, N.Y.	70	285	50	101	.354
Ovula, Minnesota	72	300	53	98	.327
P. Robinson, Balt.	68	256	50	83	.325
J. Peralta, Balt.	60	279	47	88	.315
W. Horton, Detroit	76	295	43	92	.315
Fosse, Cleveland	69	258	35	81	.313
Killebrew, Minn.	73	294	53	90	.310
Tovar, Minn.	72	290	50	93	.320
Barber, Milwaukee	77	306	59	98	.319

RUNS—Tovar, Minn., 68; White, N.Y., 60; Harper, Milwaukee, 59; Murren, N.Y., 56; Kestner, Cincinnati, 55.

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